

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$3.70 BUFFALO AND RETURN \$3.70

Tickets good for 3 days.

Sirs. "North King" and "Caspian"

Leaves Deseronto, daily (except Monday, at 9.51 p.m.

NAPANEE

Vol. XL] No. 29 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA-

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

A thoroughly complete stock of this season's entirely new goods, which, owing to its freshness, is certainly a much larger assortment than any other stock now offered in Napanee. In our Clothing business we have a high standard and maintain it; we furnish our customers with goods that are always most desirable, because of their freshness, quality and reasonableness of prices.

Men's Blue Serge Suits at \$3.00, 5.00, 7.50 and 12.50.

Men's Tweed Suits at \$4.50, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50, 8.50, 10.00 and 13.50.

Men's Black Suits at \$7.50, 10.00 and 12.50.

Boys' 3-piece Suits, short pants, at \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.50 and 7.50.

Children's 2-piece Suits at \$1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.25, 3.00, 3.50 and 4.00.

Children's Vestee, Brownie and Tuxedo Suits at \$2.25, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00.

MILLINERY

Ladies' Hats, daintily trimmed in our own workrooms at \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50, which are worth much more.

Ladies' Outing Hats just received in the very latest styles. When you want the latest ideas in Millinery be sure to consult our milliners.

COSTUME TWEEDS AT HALF PRICE.

Costume Tweeds in fawn shades only, 52 inches wide, regular price 50c, while it lasts our price 25c per yard.

Costume Tweeds in Fawn, Brown and Grey Check Patterns 62 inches wide, regular price 70c per yd, while it lasts our price is 35c per yard.

These goods are only to hand this week and are one of the big snaps of the season.

NEW TABLE LINENS! NEW TABLE NAPKINS!

This is the great Linen Store of Napanee. We have just received from Richardson Sons & Owden, of Belfast, Ireland, our new fall stock of Linens. You will find an assortment larger than ever and the values better.

Table Linen, Unbleached, 60 in. wide, worth 35c for	
" " 60 " " 40c "	
" " 60 " " 50c "	
" " 60 " " 65c "	
" Bleached, 62 " " 70c "	
" " 62 " " 80c "	
" " 72 " " 1.00 "	
" " 72 " " 1.25 "	

Table Napkins, very special, at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.68, \$2.00, \$2.90 and \$3.25 per dozen.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS

A splendid assortment of White Shirt Waists, cut, well shaped, well made and the very latest styles from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. below regular value. No w

Costume Tweeds in fawn shades only, 52 inches wide, regular price 50c, while it last our price 25c per yard.

Costume Tweeds in Fawn, Brown and Grey Check Patterns 62 inches wide, regular price 70c per yd, while it last our price is 35c per yard.

These goods are only to hand this week and are one of the big snaps of the season.

B. & I. CORSETS.

We have the sole agency in Napanee for the celebrated B. and I. Corsets. These Corsets sell at \$2.00 per pair and are guaranteed non-breakable. We feel sure these Corsets will please the ladies who want something good.

THE PROGRESSIVE
DRY GOODS STORE.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

The Always Busy Sto

Did You Ever Think That Impure Salt Is Dangerous to Health?

But few persons appreciate the difference there is in the quality of Salt. To most persons "Salt is Salt," and anything possessing a saline taste is considered good enough to be used upon the table, or in butter, and in other food products. This is a great mistake. Salt has an affinity for the kidneys, and ordinary Salt contains more or less lime, magnesia and other impurities, which occasion stone in the bladder and other painful diseases. This has not been generally appreciated until of late years, when the British Government granted to Thomas Higgins, Esq., of Liverpool, patents for an improved system of Salt manufacture, which is generally admitted to be as great an improvement in this line as the process of Bessemer was in making steel. While the price is a little higher than the Salt made in the ordinary way, it is the smallest item in the expense of a family, and even the poorest people can afford to use the best, indeed, using poor Salt is like using poor thread to make up good material, and no one who appreciates the danger of disease above mentioned, can afford to use common, impure Salt.

Use Higgin's "Eureka" High-Grade English Table Salt.

WM. COXALL.

WE BUY
WOOL
—ON—

Saturdays.

Market Square,
Napanee.

JOHN
MCKAY

TO RENT—THE CORNER STORE IN the Leonard Block, in the town of Napanee, formerly occupied by J. J. Kerr as a Dry Goods establishment. Apply to

ALFRED KNIGHT.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

The time is at hand when you will require ice. I can furnish a few more customers. Call early and place your order for the season.

S. CASEY DENISON,

Telephone 101. Centre street.

Japanese Lanterns, 5c and 10c. Pollard's Bookstore.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 20 lbs. granulated sugar \$1, 24 lbs. bright yellow sugar \$1. Coal oil, 20c gal. Pure Paris Green cheaper than all others. 5 packages Corn Starch 25c. Dr. Morse's, Chase's and Ayer's Pills, 20c box. Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure 45c bottle.

A grand concert will be held in the Oddfellows' Hall, on Wednesday evening, July 10th, at 8.45 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Wodell, of Boston. Among those who take part we notice the names of Messrs. F. W. Wodell, W. D. Rockwell; Mrs. F. E. Vanluven and Misses Jean Light, Luella Hall and Miss Lillian Hall. Tickets 35c, on sale at W. A. Rockwell's piano office.

Table Napkins, very special, at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.68, \$2.00, \$2.90 and \$3.25 per dozen.

WHITE SHIRT WAISTS!

A splendid assortment of White Shirt Waists, cut, well shaped, well made and the very latest style from 25 to 33 1/2 per cent. below regular value. No wonder we sell them so quickly.

White Shirt Waists worth	75c for	49c.
"	"	"
"	\$1.00 for	65c.
"	"	"
"	1.50 for	\$1.00.
"	"	"
"	1.75 for	1.25.

ODESSA.

Hot weather is all the rage now-a-days, and your old correspondent feels as bad as anyone about it.

Bishop Mills held service in the English church on Thursday of this week.

Two of our villagers took a drive in the country on Tuesday and for some reason they forgot to come back the same day.

Our young men take great delight in kicking about an old football every night.

Everyone is going to take in the ice cream social at B. L. King's in aid of the Public Library.

Miss Jennie Close, who has been spending the last few months in Toronto, returned on Tuesday of this week.

Our popular barber says he knows a thing or two. Guess what?

Mr. James Dawson erected the frame of his new barn on Tuesday of this week. It will be one of the best in this locality when finished.

Some of our lads look rather dark after their two weeks' outing at Barriefield.

On Tuesday of this week while Mr. William Laidley was fixing his mowing machine, while at work in the field his team became frightened and ran away. Mr. Laidley was badly bruised and the machine in the future will be a useless article.

Mrs. William Wycott, of Watertown, is visiting her father and sister of this place.

The pulpit of the Methodist church was very ably filled by the new pastor Rev. McCall, on Sunday last. His wife and family are expected on Friday of this week, when a reception will be given them at the parsonage on Friday evening.

Mr. B. Derbyshire has improved his store, recently bought from Mrs. Day, with a new coat of paint, which adds very much to the appearance.

At the semi-annual business meeting of the E. L. of C. E. on Monday evening of this week the following officers were elected: Pres., Miss Luella Parrott; Vice-Pres., Reggie Clark;

Sec., S. Clark; Cor.-Sec., Miss F. Snider; Treas., Miss Nora Sin

We would be pleased to learn that of our Odessa subscriber who forwarded some money on subscription account July 2nd. We received the money right, but the letter was unsigned.

Many officers of the British are now wearers of armor. As a general rule the mail is inclosed in a casing, which is sewn inside the tunic so as to be invisible unless the garment is picked to pieces. A same with the helmets—a device is fixed as lining, so as to give additional protection in case of

At a recent fur sale a Parisian chased in the open market a Siberian fox skin, 48 inches by 48 inches, paying for it the sum of \$5,500. When dressed it will cost its

China has still the old-fashioned system of private letter-carrying. Shops are to be found in every town. If he has a letter to send the Chinese goes to a letter-shop and bargains with the keeper thereof. He pays a third of the cost, leaving the letter-carrier to pay the rest on delivery.

To prevent the carrying of rats on board ship by cargo, the air, being heavy, would sink to the bottom of the hold and there stifle the rats.

A strange clock was made during last century for a French nobleman. The dial was horizontal, and the hands, being hollow, were filled with different sweets or spices. Thus, by turning his finger along the dial, he could tell the hour and the taste.

The healthiest spot in the world is Aumone, a French village containing forty people. Twenty-eight of the inhabitants are over eighty years of age, and three have passed a century. There are no graves in the local cemetery, and the oldest inhabitant can remember seeing a funeral.

The largest and most cumbersome form of money is found in Africa, where the natives use a shaped igot of copper ore, one inch long. It is heavy enough to be a formidable weapon.

VOTERS' LIST, 1901.

Municipality of the Village of Bath, County of Lennox and Addington.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 5 and 6 of the Voters' List Act, the copies required by said sections to be so transmitted or delivered of the list, made pursuant to said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality, to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that said list was first posted up at my office at Bath on July 1st, 1901, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said list, and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein, to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

MAX ROBINSON,

Clerk of Municipality of Bath,

Dated this 1st day of July, 1901.

The blacksmith shops in Napanee will all be closed for Friday next, July 12th.

E EXPRESS.

Napanee,

Ontario.

PAN-AMERICAN!

\$5 BUFFALO AND RETURN **\$5**
Tickets good for 30 days.

Sts. "North Klog" and "Casplan"
Leaves Deseronto, daily except Monday, at 2.51 p.m.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 5th, 1901.

ND ING!

ds, which, owing to
ck now offered in
tain it; we furnish
r freshness, quality

3.50.

0, 6.50 and 7.50.

d 4.00.

00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50

ENS! E NAPKINS!

of Napanee. We have
s & Owden, of Belfast,
ons. You will find the
he values better.

side, worth 35c for	25c.
" 40c "	32½c.
" 50c "	39c.
" 65c "	50c.
" 70c "	55c.
" 80c "	69c.
" 1.00 "	79c.
" 1.25 "	1.00

at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.44,
ozen.

WAISTS!

ite Shirt Waists, well
ite very latest styles at
lar value. No wonder

MARLBANK.

Mrs. A. J. Burrows was in Napanee one day last week.

Mrs. W. Lace spent last week with relatives at Newburgh.

Mrs. Zed Lafountain and children returned from Marmora on Saturday.

Mr. W. J. Brown has the tallest rye in this neighborhood, some of it measuring nearly seven feet.

Marlbank's artistic painter failed to respond to the challenge for a pugilistic contest to have taken place last week. All bets were called off.

Thirty-three car loads of cement and four of clinker, averaging 100 barrels to a car, is the record of last week's run at the cement works. This is calculated a pretty good run.

The Cement Works Company are experiencing some difficulty in keeping men at work in the hot clinker department. The men want more wages for the work they do. The changes that have taken place are "too numerous to mention."

A horse belonging to Mr. Frank Richmond broke loose from under the English church sheds on Saturday and managed to reach home, a distance of nine miles, unmolested. The gearing, box and hind wheels of the buggy were left in the shed. The damage was trifling.

Oh! Oh! What a whopper! Just imagine a fellow holding a piece of ice on a thermometer until the mercury registered below zero and the atmosphere getting so cold as to actually freeze icicles on his moustache. Fearing the effect it might have on his reputation for veracity in the future we withhold his name. We want it understood that this is not the gentleman who treated himself to strawberries at 3 a.m. recently.

Rev. Mr. Neville preached his initial sermon here in the Methodist church on Sunday evening and was greeted by a very large attendance. The reverend gentleman is a fluent speaker. His welcome to the circuit was of the most cordial character judging from the number who attended the service on Sunday. On this circuit it will take Mr. Neville one year to make his calls should he call upon one family each day. He enters upon his duties with the good wishes of his parishioners. The gypsies made a deal with a gentleman here, which afterwards proved unfavorable and the affair terminated so complicatedly that the following, recited part, might be a good explanation.

I don't want the horse that I don't want to know
That I want the horse that I want,
But I want the horse that I want to know
That I don't want the horse that I don't want.
Result—The gypsies got the horse.

The Lime Lake school house presented a merry appearance on the last day of school prior to the holidays. The girls donned their best pinafores and the

BEFORE YOU BUY YOUR

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.,

Call and see our stock. Also dealers in Coal, Salt, Land Plaster Portland Cement, Mill Wood, Cordwood, etc.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

We DO NOT measure the tongue on our matched lumber or siding.



Looks Tempting?

OUR STOCK OF TEMPTING THINGS FOR THE APPETITE WOULD TEMPT THAT OF AN EPICURE.

We take pride in procuring the freshest and best to be had, and you'll agree with us, when you buy here, that we succeed.

Finest Pineapples, Lettuce, Apples, Oranges, and Strawberries,

with tempting Canned Goods and Staple Goods of the best.

J. F. SMITH,
Dundas St.

PERSONALS.

Miss M. Embury, of Napanee, is visiting her sister, Dr. Elizabeth Embury.—Mrs. Duckworth is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. (Dr.) Ming, Napanee.—Belleville Sun.

Miss Rose Hall and Master Reggie Sproule, of Brampton, spent Dominion Day in Napanee. They were accompanied home by Master Clarence Ellison, who will spend two or three weeks visiting in Brampton.

Mrs. Green is spending a few days with her son Fred's family who are spending the summer at Adolphustown.

Mr. W. J. Taylor, of the Montreal Star, spent a few days in town with his parents this week.

Chief of Police Adams, of Brockville, visited friends in Napanee and Newburgh a few days this week.

Mr. Jas. Pennington, evangelist, who spent several months here a couple of years ago, was in town this week for a day or two.

Mr. Jas. Tisdale, of Kingston, was in town on Monday renewing acquaintances.

J. W. Bell, M.P., for Addington, was stricken with apoplexy on Monday and lies at his home in Desmond in a very critical condition. It is reported that the doctor has little hope of his recovery.

Miss Joe Davy left for Toronto, Wednesday morning, after spending six weeks in town.

Mr. Ed. Huff, of Campbellford was a visitor in town Monday.

Miss Minnie McDonald, of Deseronto, is the guest of Miss McGowan, Centre street.

Miss Blanche Grieve, of Toronto, spent Monday in town renewing acquaintances.

Mr. Clarence Manheart, of Peterborough, spent Monday in town.

Miss Wilson, of Kingston, is the guest of her friend, Miss Carrie Williams.

Mr. Wm. Hatch, of Deseronto, spent Dominion Day in town.

Mr. R. Fellows has returned home from Winnipeg, Man.

Mr. Fred Jennings, of Fulton, N. Y., is home for a few days.

Mr. Geo. Exley is home from Denbigh for the holidays.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

Napanee, July 3rd, 1901.

SIR—The Napanee Star of to-day in its report of last night's council meeting, takes the liberty of referring to me in the following terms, viz:

1st,—That it had been his painful duty before now to expose wild-cat schemes in the council. What I did say was, that it had been my unpleasant duty to oppose what I considered wild-cat schemes before now. I would not say in this council.

2nd,—He considered this scheme to be of the same ilk as that of the Collegiate Institute and the Napanee and Tamworth Railway. In this connection I have to state that the Collegiate Institute was never mentioned by me, only in reply to a remark by another councillor after the discussion on the motion, and was only to the effect that no one (as far as I knew) could tell what it had cost. While the name of the railway was only mentioned by me once in connection with the means taken to in-

80c " 69c.
 " 1.00 " 79c.
 " 1.25 " 1.00
 at 98c, \$1.25, \$1.44,
 dozen.

WAISTS!

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75c for 49c.
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. Clark ; Cor.-Sec., Miss Florence
 ; Treas., Miss Nora Simpkins.
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Result—The gypsies got the horse.

The Lime Lake school house present-
 ed a merry appearance on the last day
 of school prior to the holidays. The
 girls donned their best pinafores and the
 boys dressed themselves in their Sun-
 day best for the occasion. The teacher,
 Miss Mabel Beatty, was to be tender-
 ed an address and presentation and
 consequently a large number of the
 parents and friends of the pupils were
 also present to witness the function.
 Miss Beatty was a painstaking and
 consistent teacher, whose services were
 very much appreciated, and as a token
 of their appreciation the pupils pur-
 chased a beautiful album which was
 presented to her, on behalf of the
 school, by Mr. Deline, while a nicely
 worded address was read by Miss
 Rebecca Yates. Miss Beatty, who was
 taken entirely by surprise, replied in
 very fitting terms and wished the
 pupils a very enjoyable holiday and
 trusted that nothing would happen to
 mar the reunion at close of vacation.
 The proceedings were very successfully
 carried out and the affair passed off
 very auspiciously.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Allan made a
 tour of inspection to the apiaries last
 week where they found the bees very
 thrifty and in splendid working order,
 gathering from clover, sumach, etc.
 They left here on June 22nd, visited
 the Beaver yard, and Sundayed at Mr.
 Jas. Anderson's. During the day they
 visited some very interesting points
 and islands on Beaver Lake, where
 abounds a beautiful variety of wild
 flowers and roses. The following three
 days were spent at Kaladar, where
 they were entertained at Mrs. Alport's.
 They reached Thomasburgh apiary on
 Thursday evening. Friday afternoon
 Clareview yard was visited, after
 which they returned, arriving home at
 a late hour that evening. Mrs. Allan,
 having had no previous knowledge of
 the wonders of the bee, was much de-
 lighted at seeing and learning its mode
 of working. The visit through the
 northern wilds and the pleasant trip
 on Beaver Lake, with its magnificent
 and picturesque scenery, were greatly
 enjoyed by her, this being her first
 visit to that part of the country.

Children's Wagons in all sizes at Pollard's Bookstore.

Curses, like young chickens, come
 home to roost.—Southey.

Only they know how to live who
 live to die.—Whyte Melville.

All argument will vanish before one
 touch of nature.—Colman.

Dangers breed fears, and fears more
 dangers bring.—R Baxter.

Character must be kept bright, as
 well as clean.—Lord Chesterfield.

Custom is the pillar round which
 opinion twines, and interest is the tie
 that binds it.—T. L. Peacock

God weigheth more with how much
 love a man worketh than how much
 he doeth.—Thomas a Kempis.

Some people are always grumbling
 because roses have thorns. I am
 thankful that thorns have roses.—Al-
 ftonse Karr.

town on Monday renewing acquaintances.

J. W. Bell, M.P., for Addington, was
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Miss Joe Davy left for Toronto, Wed-
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Mr. Ed. Huff, of Campbellford was a
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Miss Minnie McDonald, of Deseronto, is
 the guest of Miss McGoan, Centre street.

Miss Blanche Grieve, of Toronto, spent
 Monday in town renewing acquaintances.

Mr. Clarence Manheart, of Peterborough,
 spent Monday in town.

Miss Mabel Rowe, of Belleville, spent a
 few days in town this week visiting her
 brother, Mr. Jack Rowe.

Mrs. Brindley, of Duluth, is visiting
 friends in town the guest of Mrs. Bryce
 Allen.

Mr. Frank Smith, of Winnipeg, Man.,
 is visiting his father Mr. J. F. Smith.

Dr. J. E. Maybee, of Odessa, spent
 Monday in town.

Mrs. Clapp, of Buffalo, and Miss Madge
 Clapp, left on Tuesday for Buffalo.

Mr. Willis J. Campbell, of Robinson Co.,
 is spending ten days at Sydenham.

Rev. A. Jarvis was elected one of the
 representatives to the Provincial Synod at
 the meeting of the Ontario Synod at
 Kingston last week. Judge Wilkison and
 Mr. G. F. Ruttan were elected lay
 representatives at the same meeting.

A number of officers from the camp at
 Deseronto attended the tennis club down
 at Forester's Island on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Anderson, of Hamil-
 ton, are spending a few days in town the
 guest of her father, Mr. R. B. Allen.

Mrs. E. H. Sheriff, of Picton, is spend-
 ing a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Wales and children,
 of Kingston, spent Sunday in town visiting
 his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Wales,
 Water street.

Rev. Dr. McDiarmid, of Deseronto, was
 calling on friends in town Tuesday and
 Wednesday.

Mr. Jno. R. Scott, of St. Catharines,
 was in town a few days this week.

H. Warner, Napanee, leaves on Satur-
 day for Denver, Col., to visit Mr. S. C.
 Warner and family.

Mrs. Sidney Warner leaves this (Friday)
 morning for Belleville.

Henry Davey, Esq., and J. A. Timmer-
 man, Esq., of Odessa, were in Napanee
 on Tuesday.

Robert Switzer, brother of Mrs. Orlin L.
 Herring, of Dawson city, arrived in town
 on Wednesday, and expects to leave in ten
 days for Japan, taking an ocean trip for
 his health.

Mr. John W. Denyes, of Odessa, was in
 Napanee on Tuesday to meet Mrs. Denyes,
 on her way home from Chicago, after
 spending the winter there.

Messrs. F. F. Miller and wife; Mr. M.
 C. Bogart and wife; Mrs. Fred Miller,
 Mr. Thos. Burley and Mrs. (Rev.) Mc-
 Donald leave on Saturday morning for
 Buffalo.

Miss Ethel Bunt, of Kingston, is the
 guest of Mrs. Jno. Boyes, Robert street,
 this week.

Dr. D. M. Allison, leaves to-day for
 London, Eng., to continue his studies in
 his profession.

Mr. Thos. Symington sails on Saturday,
 July 13th, for Glasgow, to spend a few
 months in Scotland.

Mr. B. Davey spent Sunday at his home
 in Belleville.

Mr. Chas. Eyvel spent Sunday and Mon-
 day in Toronto.

Mrs. (Rev.) Costigan, of Deseronto, spent
 a few days in town this week the guest of
 her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Deroche.

Mrs. Holden and daughter, Mrs. Mathie-
 son, of Chicago, are spending a month in
 town, visiting friends.

Mr. Walter Exley is spending his holi-
 days with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ferguson, Miss Fer-
 guson, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. J.
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 I would not say in this council.

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 While the name of the railway was
 only mentioned by me once in con-
 nection with the means taken to in-
 duce the people of Napanee to make
 the last grant of \$10,000, the visionary
 nature of which bears a striking
 resemblance to the bright pictures
 drawn, and means used by the pro-
 moters of the present scheme.

3rd.—A one storey building would
 be as good or better for them as two.
 This statement I claim to be raw and
 misleading, for while I claim that the
 second storey would not pay as an
 investment, still, on account of the
 present position of the Library Board,
 I recommended their building and
 finishing the second storey as a resi-
 dence for their caretaker.

4th.—He moved in amendment that
 the matter be laid over until the next
 regular meeting. True (for a wonder)
 and for the very cogent reason that
 there was not a man present who could
 (or would) give an intelligent idea of
 what the conditions of the deed were to
 be, what the building contract did or
 was to contain, what style of roof,
 thickness of wall, or material of roof
 the building was to have, or what
 were the privileges and liabilities that
 the town would enjoy if, say \$1200 of
 its money was invested in this
 property, and the amendment was for
 the purpose of giving the Library
 Board time to present a comprehensive
 proposition.

Now Sir, the question before the
 council (in my poor opinion) was
 would the council (without any special
 authority from the people) invest cor-
 poration funds to the extent of \$550
 now, and before any practical benefit
 could result from that, \$600 more, in
 the second story of a 40x40 foot
 building in West Ward, with the
 most mystical idea of how or by whom
 the money was to be expended, and
 without (as far as I could see) any
 benefit therefrom to the town.

THOS. SYMINGTON.

J. G. Fennell

Lawn Mowers,
 Screen Doors,
 Window Screens,
 Screen Wire,
 Spring Hinges,
 Wire Netting.

Sole Agent for

ARK BRAND,

weather and waterproof
 Mixed Paint.

MILLS BLOCK,

next door to The Robinson Co.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP WRECKED

Her 350 Passengers Saved, But the Vessel a Total Loss.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says: Enveloped in thick fog, the steamer Lusitania, of the Elder-Dempster line, bound from Havre for Montreal, with 2,000 tons of cargo and 350 passengers, was wrecked near Seal Cove, on Ferryland shore, twenty miles above Cape Race, some time on Tuesday night. The cause of the disaster is the usual one in such cases. The ship's captain thought himself south of Cape Race and in open water, and failed to allow for the current. Fog and darkness obscured the land, and the ship was on the rocks before speed could be stopped. Not a life was lost. Half-clad passengers rushed madly to the deck and tried to lower the boats. A panic indescribable ensued. Excitable Frenchmen drew knives upon the ship's officers. Order was restored only by the officers drawing their revolvers.

The ship was pounding on the rocks, the seas breaking over her broadside, and the Babel of tongues added to the confusion. Women and children were thrown down and trampled. The crew dived cowardly men from the boats with handspikes. The women and children were first landed and hauled up the cliffs by fisher folk who gathered at the scene. The men followed. One boat load was lost in the fog, but after being out all day reached land early Wednesday afternoon. There were twenty people in it. It was upset once, but was righted, and all were saved.

A HOPELESS WRECK.

The ship is a hopeless wreck, hard aground. Her bottom is full of holes. She is under water aft, and a strong northeast gale is rising, bringing in a heavy sea, which is expected to break the hull to pieces. The ship being badly listed is subjected to the full force of the waves. The sailors are trying to recover what cargo there is in the upper decks.

The latest reports confirm the terrible scenes aboard the ship when she struck. The passengers of the

Lusitania had a terrible experience. The first knowledge which they had of the disaster was when, owing to the ship rasping over the rocks, they were all hurled from their beds by the shock. Many of them were bruised, and they all hurried on deck in their night-clothes. A scene of great excitement ensued. Five hundred people were clamoring to escape, while the crew tried to pacify them and launch the boats. The male passengers in their attempt to seize the boats trampled the women underfoot. Some of the more clear-headed of the passengers assisted the crew in their efforts to get out the boats.

The women and children rescued were almost naked. Drenched with spray, they were pulled up the cliffs by the coast people. Some of the boats were demolished in the surf while attempting to land, and their half-drowned occupants held on to the rocks shivering with cold until rescued.

Wednesday morning the unhappy passengers, after shivering for hours on the hill-top, tramped weary miles in their endeavor to reach the houses of the fishermen, which they eventually succeeded in doing.

Previous to reaching the cliffs the passengers passed two hours of terrible anxiety on the wreck.

NEW VERSION OF KNIFE STORY

All sorts of rumors are current along the coast as to the details of the wreck. The entire coast population is repairing to the scene in the hope of salvaging the Lusitania's cargo. No direct statements from those who were on board as to what occurred on the wrecked steamer have yet reached St. John's. The messenger who brought the news of the wreck to St. John's says the passengers on board the Lusitania drew their knives to cut the lashings of the boats and threatened the crew of the steamer when they thought the latter attempted to interfere with them in so doing, and that there was no attempt to use the knives on the officers.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 2. — Wheat—Was steadier to-day, but the market was dull. Red and white are quoted by exporters at 62c north and west and 63c middle freights; and holders are asking 61c and 65c. Goose wheat is weaker, with sales of No. 2 to-day at 62c east and 61c middle freights. Spring wheat is quiet at 67c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is steady at 83c for No. 1 hard, 81c for No. 2 hard and 76c for No. 3 hard grinding in transit.

Flour—Is dull; 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.60 in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$4.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.95 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Milfeed—Is steady. Shorts are quoted at \$12.50 and bran at \$10.50.

er, while hay and potatoes were weaker. Other lines were quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—100 bushels of red sold unchanged at 68c; 200 bushels of goose unchanged at 61c to 61½c, and 400 bushels of spring steady to 1c higher at 67c to 68c.

Oats—300 bushels sold steady and unchanged at 34½c to 35½c.

Hay and Straw—Deliveries of hay were rather large, 25 loads selling 50c lower at \$10.50 to \$12.50 per ton. Straw was steady, 4 loads selling unchanged at \$8 to \$9 per ton.

Eggs—Deliveries are smaller and market is steady to firmer. The receipts to-day were very small, and there was little demand, but dealers quoted 12c to 15c, the latter for small lots of choicest stock.

Vegetables—Old potatoes are 10c lower, being worth 45c to 55c per bag. One load sold at 50c. New potatoes are steady and in fair demand. Other vegetables are unchanged.

Wheat, white	.....	\$ .68	\$.00
do red	.....	.68	.00
do goose	.....	.61	.61½
do spring	.....	.67	.68
Barley	.....	.43	.44½

on passage firm but not active. Weather in England fine; in France, fine. Country markets, English partially cheaper, French steady.

London—Close—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign quiet but steady, English quiet; corn, American nominally unchanged, Danubian quiet; flour, American and English heavy and depressed.

Liverpool—Close—Spot wheat steady; No. 1 standard California, 5s 10d to 5s 11d; Walla, 6s 10d to 5s 10½d; No. 2 red winter, 5s 7½d to 5s 8½d; No. 1 northern spring, 5s 6d to 5s 7½d; futures, quiet; July 5s 6½d, September 5s 6½d. Spot corn steady; new, 4s 1d to 4s 1½d; futures quiet; July 3s 11½d, September 4s 1d, October 4s 1d. Flour, 17s to 18s 3d.

Paris—Opening—Wheat, tone firm; June 20f 30c, September and December 21f 30c. Flour, tone steady; June 25f 80c, September and December 27f 15c.

Paris—Close—Wheat, tone firm; June 20f 35c, September and December 21f 45c. Flour, tone firm; June 25f 80c, September and December 27f 35c.

WRECK ON THE WABASH.

Train Dashed Through a Trestle Near Peru, Indiana—Sixteen Killed.

A despatch from Peru, Ind., says: Sixteen persons were killed and about fifty seriously injured in a wreck of train No. 3, the westbound Wabash Limited, nine miles west of this city at 12.30 a.m. on Wednesday. The dead are all Italian immigrants en route to Colorado. Many of the injured undoubtedly will die. The dead number sixteen Italian immigrants. The injured include Mrs. William Cotten, wife of the general superintendent of Iron Mountain Railway, badly bruised. John F. Williamson, Bowling Green, Ohio, news agent, both arms, both legs and right shoulder blade broken. E. P. Clough, Toledo, head badly crushed, right shoulder blade broken. Altogether nearly fifty were injured. DASHED THROUGH A TRESTLE.

Two sections of train No. 3—one coming from Detroit, and the other from Toledo—were consolidated in this city into a train of eleven cars, making up the flyer for its journey to St. Louis. It consisted of a combination baggage and express, combination baggage and smoker, day coach, immigrant coach, three chair cars, three sleepers, and the private car of General Superintendent Wm. Cotten, of the Iron Mountain Railway. Having left this city one hour late, the train was speeding westward at high speed when, at a point nine miles west the engine plunged through a trestle which had been undermined by the recent heavy rains. The embankment on both sides of the little stream dropped at a sharp degree, a distance of 40 feet. Owing to the momentum of the train the engine leaped across the abyss, plunged into the soft earth on the opposite side, and fell back to the bottom.

ENGINEER ESCAPED.

Engineer Butler and Fireman Adams were thrown from the cab but not seriously hurt. The express car and the first chair car were telescoped. The immigrant car, followed by two chair cars, went down on the left side of the track, and the first sleeper pitched forward upon the mass of wreckage. Its windows and trucks were broken but none of the occupants were injured. The remaining cars also left their trucks, but were not badly damaged. It was in the immigrant and in the day coaches that most of the deaths and injuries occurred. The night was intensely dark.

The injured were placed aboard the cars and brought to the General

THE NEWS IN BRIEF

Something of Interest From Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Canadian wire nail makers decided to make no change in price.

W. W. Cory, of the Interior Department, has been appointed spectator of offices in the Yukon.

The triennial convention of Dominion Educational Association to be held at Ottawa in August.

The Port Huron firm of Bot & Jenks will erect a million 1 elevator at Point Edward, Ont.

London Public School Cadets visit Buffalo armed. Permit from Washington had to be obtained.

The Ottawa City Council has decided to purchase a site for the house on Wurttemberg street cost of \$31,000.

The 7th Regiment, London, take part in the military demonstration at Toronto on the occasion of the visit of the Duke of York.

The Government has agreed to subsidize the wrecking steamship Stanley to the amount of \$5,000 year to assist vessels wrecked between Montreal and the Gulf.

According to a Montreal despatch the British Government has chartered the Elder-Dempster liner brandt and the Leyland liner 1 to take 1,600 horses to South Africa.

The body of the man found on shore of Lake Erie at Rodney, now believed, is that of James Hunt, of Hamilton, former engineer of the Ferguson avenue Dis Works.

Dr. Robillard, medical health officer of Ottawa, reports that serious diseases are on the increase. There are 58 cases of scarlet fever in the city, only 35 of which can be accommodated in the hospitals.

FOREIGN.

A dairy combine is being formed at Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. Mary Drew Peavey is dead in Boston, aged 106.

Buffalo has organized a League of Old Boys' Association.

Bandits have seized four cities near Moukden, Manchuria.

Germany will increase its strength, which is now 4,000,000.

An oil gusher, spouting 400 feet in the air, has been struck at Red Texas.

Joseph Ladue, said to be father of Dawson City, is dead at Portland, N. Y.

Former U. S. Senator Camden has coal interests in West Virginia for \$15,500,000.

Plans of a railroad from Alexandria, Egypt, to Shanghai, China, being prepared.

A Dutch firm will tender for work of putting in a sewage system at St. Petersburg.

The return of the Chinese couple will cost \$15,000,000 for travelling expenses alone.

An English engineer proposes to connect Egypt and China by a railroad 6,400 miles long.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has written letter pleading for a moderation of the militarism of England.

In Honan, China, cyclones have destroyed the crops in the Province the third year in succession.

It has been discovered that the devoured John Hoohstock, the singing hunter, at Weyauwega, Wis.

The building record in Chicago, 1901 will be the highest since 1

Flour—Is dull, 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.60 in buyers' bags middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$1.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.95 for strong bakers' in car lots, bags included, Toronto.

Milled—Is steady. Shorts are quoted at \$12.50 and bran at \$10.50 to \$11 in car lots west.

Barley—Is dull at 42½c for No. 2 and 41c for No. 3 extra middle freights.

Rye—Is steady at 49c east.

Corn—The market is steady at 39½c for Canada yellow and 39c for mixed west, and Canada yellow on the track here is quoted at 45c.

Oats—Are quiet. No. 2 white are quoted at 29c north and west and at 30c middle freights, and No. 1 white at 31c east.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$3.75 for cars of barrels and \$3.65 for bags in car lots on the track here, and 20c more for smaller lots.

Peas—Are firm at 69c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

Market is active with a steady demand. Out-of-town customers are taking advantage of the comparatively low prices asked by dealers here for all classes of hog product and are making heavy purchases. Quotations are unchanged, but the market is strong.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$20 to \$20.50; heavy mess, \$19 to \$19.50.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear, tons and cases, 10½c, and small lots at 11c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; hams, for small and medium, 13½c; rolls, 11½c to 12c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 14c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Terces 10½c, tubs 11c and pails 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Offerings of dairy are large and market is active. The quality is fair to good and shipments sell readily to a good demand. The preference is for pound rolls, and these are very scarce. The best are firm at 16c to 16½c and medium sell at 15c to 16c. Bulk butter in tubs, pails and crocks is plentiful and prices are steady at 15c to 16c for the best. Consignments of medium grade bring 12c to 14c. Creamery is steady and unchanged at 20c for prints and 19½c for solids.

Eggs—Market is steady to firm at 11½c to 12c for selects and 10c to 10½c for seconds.

Potatoes—Market very dull; offerings are too heavy for the demand and dealers find it difficult to make sales. Car lots on track here are slow at 35c to 40c per bag and potatoes out of store are rather quiet at 45c to 50c. New potatoes are offering more freely and the market is easier; car lots on track here are quoted at \$1.10 per bushels, and out of store new stock brings \$1.25 per bushel.

Baled Hay—There is an indifferent demand and the heavy offerings are not rapidly absorbed. Prices are steady and unchanged, but the market is dull. Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$9.50 to \$10 per ton, on track Toronto.

Baled Straw—Quiet but steady, with no change. Car lots on track here are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5 per ton.

FARMERS' MARKET.

There was little business on the street market here to-day. The principal activity was in hay and grain, and there were few changes in prices. Grain and eggs were steady to firm.

Eggs—Deliveries are smaller and market is steady to firmer. The receipts to-day were very small, and there was little demand, but dealers quoted 12c to 15c, the latter for small lots of choicest stock.

Vegetables—Old potatoes are 10c lower, being worth 45c to 55c per bag. One load sold at 50c. New potatoes are steady and in fair demand. Other vegetables are unchanged.

Wheat, white	\$.68	\$.00
do red .....	.68	.00
do goose .....	.61	.61½
do spring .....	.67	.68
Barley .....	.43	.44½
Rye .....	.50	.00
Buckwheat .....	.55½	.00
Oats .....	.34½	.35½
Peas .....	.66	.00
Hay	10.50	12.50
Straw	8.00	9.00
Butter, lb rolls .....	.14	.18
do crocks .....	.14	.15
Eggs .....	.12	.15
Chickens, per pair .....	.60	1.00
Ducks, per pair	1.00	1.25
Turkeys, per lb .....	.11	.13
Asparagus, doz .....	.60	.00
Beets, per dozen .....	.25	.35
Beans, butter, bask	2.00	2.25
Cabbages, new doz .....	.50	.75
Cauliflower, doz	1.00	1.50
Cucumbers, doz	1.00	1.25
do small, doz .....	.25	.35
Lettuce, doz .....	.15	.25
Onion, green, doz .....	.10	.15
Parsley, doz .....	.15	.20
Peas, green, peck .....	.40	.00
Potatoes, bag .....	.45	.55
do new, bbl	4.50	5.00
do do per bushel	1.75	2.00
Radishes, per doz .....	.15	.20
Rhubarb, doz .....	.25	.00
Tomatoes, basket .....	.50	.00
Watercress, doz .....	.20	.00
Dressed hogs	9.25	9.75
Beef, hindquarters	8.00	8.75
do forequarters	4.50	5.50
do carcasses, ch	6.50	7.25
do common	5.50	6.00
Lambs, spring, lb .....	.8	.9
do spring, lb .....	.11	.12½
Mutton, cwt	6.00	7.00
Veal calves, light, lb .....	.05	.06
do choice .....	.07½	.08½

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, July 2.—Business at the Western Cattle Market to-day was slow. The best cattle were not hard to sell, but other kinds were neglected. The aggregate demand was rather light, particularly for butchers'. In some classes the receipts were too small to permit of active trade, while in others there was so little inquiry that cattle could not be sold. The total run was 52 loads, including 731 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 33 calves and 800 hogs.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt	\$4.90	\$5.15
do medium, per cwt	4.50	4.90
do cows, per cwt	4.00	4.50
Butchers' cattle, picked lots	4.50	4.75
do choice	4.00	4.50
do fair	3.50	4.00
do cows	3.00	4.00
do bulls	3.00	3.50
Bulls, export, heavy, per cwt	4.00	4.40
do light, per cwt	3.50	4.00
Feeders, short-keep	4.25	4.75
do medium	3.50	4.25
do light	3.25	3.50
Stockers, 400 to 600 lbs	3.00	3.25
do off-colors	2.50	3.00
Milch cows, each	25.00	50.00
Sheep, export, ewes, per cwt	3.50	3.75
do bucks, each	2.50	3.00
do culls, each	2.00	3.00
Lambs, spring, each	2.00	4.25
Calves, per head	1.00	8.00
Hogs, choice, per cwt	7.00	0.00
Hogs, corn fed, per cwt	6.75	0.00
Hogs, light, per cwt	6.50	0.00
Hogs, fat, per cwt	6.50	0.00
Sows, per cwt	4.00	4.50
Stags, per cwt	2.00	0.00

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, July 2.—Opening—Wheat, on passage quiet and steady. Corn,

but not seriously hurt. The express car and the first chair car were telescoped. The immigrant car, followed by two chair cars, went down on the left side of the track, and the first sleeper pitched forward upon the mass of wreckage. Its windows and trucks were broken but none of the occupants were injured. The remaining cars also left their trucks, but were not badly damaged. It was in the immigrant and in the day coaches that most of the deaths and injuries occurred. The night was intensely dark.

The injured were placed aboard the cars and brought to the General Hospital in this city.

For a time after the rescuers reached the scene of the wreck little could be done in the way of removing the dead. Hundreds of tons of twisted iron and broken timber rested upon the car where the unfortunate immigrants were crushed. But by means of wrecking derricks the mass was gradually opened, and by daylight nearly all the dead had been moved to this city.

ENGLAND AND UNITED STATES.

"King Edward Our Good Friend," Says Speaker Henderson.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. David B. Henderson, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, said in an interview on Thursday night:—

"I have never enjoyed a more agreeable half-hour interview than the one I had with King Edward Tuesday. He was perfectly frank and agreeable, and in accord with American progress. He looks forward to even more cordial relations than now exist between English-speaking nations. America may depend upon the fact that she has no more cordial friend in the world than King Edward."

"While the details of our conversation may not be repeated, I can assure my American friends that England may be depended upon in any ordinary controversy which may arise between the United States and the rest of the world."

Representative Charles W. Gillet, of New York, who accompanied Mr. Henderson, said:—

"We go to Skibo Castle to visit the Carnegies at the end of the week, and from there we go to the Continent. We expect to return to America in September. We have been everywhere treated with the greatest kindness, and I can say that the cordiality extended to Mr. Henderson and myself while we have been in England has exceeded anything we could have anticipated."

SAVED BY SISTER'S SCREAMS.

Young Oxford Farmer Makes a Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

A despatch from Woodstock, Ont., says: Armour Potter, aged 26, son of a respected farmer near Eastwood, made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to take his own life on Tuesday night. Two implement men were in the barn on his father's place, when they heard screams. Running into the house, they found Potter struggling with his sister, who was trying to get a four-ounce bottle labelled "Paris green" away from him. Potter had taken the contents in full view of his sister. He probably took an overdose. A doctor from Woodstock was summoned, and the young man will probably recover. Family troubles are believed to have been responsible for the young man's rash act.

Tommy—Say, Jimmie, what is classical music? Jimmie—It's the kind you can't understand unless you wear long hair.

Pekin will cost \$15,000,000 for selling expenses alone.

An English engineer propose connect Egypt and China w railroad 6,400 miles long.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has writ letter pleading for a moderate the militarism of England.

In Honan, China, cyclones hav stroyed the crops in the Provin the third year in succession.

It has been discovered that w devoured John Hoochstock, the sing hunter, at Weyauwega, Wis

The building record in Chicag 1901 will be the highest since \$13,589,015 being spent in the five months.

A man has been sentenced lung and his wife to three hard labor in Styria for killing eating their child.

Rich mining claims held b wife of President McKinley, very valuable. A syndicate is them.

The cotton warehouse of Ric son, Tee, Rycroft & Co., at chester, has been burned at a lo \$180,000.

The English Government an ces that all coal valued at less six shillings per ton would be ex from duty.

Otto Ostrand, bartender Brooklyn hotel, shot and kille sweetheart, the housekeeper, killed himself.

For an hour a bulldog and a cat struggled in a pit before a dred spectators near Middles Ky. Then the dog won.

Evelyn Baldwin, the America plorer, who has left London c attempt to penetrate the Arct gions, took 400 dogs with him

Dr. George Hosmer Magne prominent physician of White P is dead. He was president o New York Board of Health.

The ten glass factories at M lon, Ohio, have shut down for summer. They have turned out 000,000 glass bottles in ten mo

Mayor Harrison's letter appoi Musham fire chief of Chicago t the latter to keep absolutely c politics in his department.

By a fire that destroyed the fr house of the Lehigh Valley at Farm, near Buffalo, Pietro Sa Italian, was killed, and several c injured.

Harold E. Eastman, son of a land, M., doctor, ran away home and joined the British Ma Ambassador Choate found th and sent him home.

Carrie Brown, said to be the test girl in the United States, at Caledonia, Wis., aged 22, weighed 650 pounds, and was 2 2 inches in height. Her death caused by heat.

Miss Kate Merrifield, of Misha Ind., has just completed her tw fifth year as teacher in the p schools of South Bend, and d her quarter century of service has not missed a single day.

In an address before the Prov Trade Association at Liverpool, Sydney Fisher urged the encou ment of the importation of Cana products. He instanced pot which he declared could be imp in cold storage and sold at En prices.

Grippe is spreading alarm among the horses in New York. The New York Veterinary Hos it is estimated that 12,000 or 000 had the grippe, 5,000 being iously enough affected to be disa The variable climatic condi have caused the outbreak.

Joseph E. Tilt, a millionaire manufacturer, has given up his cago farm and taken a \$1,200 house nine miles from Bingham N. Y., that he may for a time

NEWS IN BRIEF.

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on a plane with his workmen, exper- ience their mode of domestic life, and get in touch with them.

Ernest Still, of Glencoe, Okla., has offered for sale 3,000 tickets on him- self as husband. He is selling the tickets at \$5 each, and has already disposed of about five hundred. The tickets are being purchased by young women in the vicinity of Glencoe, who deem the chance an opportunity well worth paying for.

WITH BLARE-OF-TRUMPET.

Announcement Made of the Coronation of King Edward.

A despatch from London says:—The Royal proclamation announcing that the coronation of King Edward is to take place in June next, the exact day not yet being determined upon, was read on Friday morning at St. James' Palace, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, with all the quaint, mediaeval scenes which marked the occasion of the procla- mation of the accession of the King. Friday's ceremonial was unheralded, so the rush was not so great as on the previous occasion; but crowds quickly gathered from all directions and thronged the point at which the announcement was read. The cere- mony began at St. James', where from the purple draped balcony of the palace the Norroy King of Arms (William Henry Weldon), in a bril- liant uniform, accompanied by the heralds and pursuivants, in gorge- ous tabards, and numerous state officials,

READ THE PROCLAMATION.

At the appointed hour four state trumpeters, lavishly adorned in gold embroidered tunics, appeared in front of the balcony. By their side stood the Norroy King of Arms, flanked by two Royal macers, bearing gold maces, and surrounded by the Blue Mantle (Gordon Ambrose Delisle Lee), the Rouge Dragon (Everard Green), the Somerset Herald (Henry Farnham Burke), the York Herald (Alfred Scott-Gatty), and the Wind- sor Herald (William Alexander Lind- say), all in their full official regalia, and the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Steward (the Earl of Pembroke), the Lord Cham- berlain (the Earl of Clarendon), and others.

BLARE OF TRUMPETS.

The trumpets sounded a protracted fanfare, and then the Norroy King of Arms bared his head and read the proclamation in a clear voice which must have been audible to the Royal party occupying a stand on the grounds of Marlborough House facing the balcony of the palace. King Edward wore an admiral's uniform. Queen Alexandra and the others of the Royal party watched the cere- mony with the greatest interest, the King using field glasses to obtain a clearer view. As the Norroy King of Arms concluded with the words, "God Save the King," the trumpet- ers again sounded a fanfare, the King in the meanwhile standing at the salute.

TO TEMPLE BAR.

A procession was then formed. Led by a detachment of the Horse Guards five Royal carriages contain- ing the heralds, pursuivants and other officials, proceeded to Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange where the formalities, less picturesque per- haps, were repeated.

The Lord Mayor (Frank Green), and the Sheriffs met the procession at Temple Bar.

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

France Will Want 68,000,000 Bushels This Year.

A despatch from Washington says:

LIGHTNING KILLED ELEVEN.

Boys Were Bathing in Lake Michigan, Near Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Eleven boys were killed and another probably fatally injured on Monday afternoon by a single bolt of light- ning. The victims were bathing in Lake Michigan at the foot of Mont- rose Boulevard, on the north side. The fatal bolt struck the pier where they had sought shelter, and all were thrown into the lake. A po- liceman attracted to the pier by the crashing timbers found it impossible to rescue any of the victims. The heavy timbers of the pier had been shattered, and the whole structure toppled into the water. He hurried to a patrol box and called for as- sistance. Nearly half an hour elapsed before aid arrived. The work of recovering the bodies was extremely difficult, but finally all were carried ashore. Owing to the terrific thun- der storm the work of identification was extremely slow.

Oppressed by the extreme heat the boys had gone in bathing. When the rain began to fall and it became evi- dent a severe electrical storm was coming, they rushed to a shelter they had built on the pier. Willie Anderson, 12 years of age, was the only survivor of the shock, which followed a moment later. To the policeman he gave a bare idea of the horrible ending to an hour's sport, and then fainted. He was carried to a nearby house, where medical as- sistance was rendered.

The fatal stroke was the most powerful seen here for years. The pier was demolished in a trice, giv- ing the boys not the slightest chance of escape.

In age the victims ranged from twelve to twenty-five years.

PART OF CRONJE'S FORCE.

The Boers Who Have Arrived at Ber- muda.

A despatch from Hamilton, Bermu- da, says:—The 930 Boer prisoners who arrived here June 28, on the British transport Armenian, were on Monday moved into the camps pre- pared for them on Darrell's and Tucker's Islands.

These Boers are part of the force of General Cronje, and were captured at Paardeburg. They include several boys of eight and ten years, who carried ammunition to their fathers when the latter were in the Boer trenches. Among the prisoners were also two Boers so old they crawled on all fours down the transport's gangway. These two old men aver they never saw salt water before reaching Cape Town.

The prisoners are pleased with Ber- muda, and they are enjoying the sea- bathing. They say they were led in- to the war, and that they long for its termination. They expressed themselves as grateful for the treat- ment accorded by Great Britain. Some of the more wealthy prisoners have enquired as to the chances of spending money in Bermuda.

The gunboats Medina and Medway are guarding Darrell's and Tucker's Islands.

THIS MAN'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

He Was Found Drowned in Eighteen Inches of Water.

A despatch from Owen Sound, says: The body of a man was found in the Sydenham River on Thursday evening at 5.30. He was a well- dressed man of about sixty years of age, wearing a straw hat, black worsted pants and vest, black satin coat, white shirt, and black bow necktie. On his person were found \$53.25, all in bills, a 25-cent piece, and a ticket to Thessalon bearing the name Wm. Smith, coachman of

GAMBLING IN THE NAVY.

MORE OF IT DONE THAN IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

Cards, Dominoes, Chess, Deck Quits Are Used—"Bogey" Is Played in Hot Climates.

Gambling in the navy, though ille- gal, is still carried on to a greater extent than is generally imagined. Nor is this surprising when it is con- sidered that Jack Tar has no means of spending his money while at sea, and thrift is certainly not his great- est virtue.

Betting on games of chance is chief- ly favored, and a pack of cards forms one of the most cherished posses- sions of every salt. The men are permitted to play as much as they please in their leisure hours, but it is not until after ten o'clock at night, the hour for "turning-in," that they are able to gamble with- out detection by the officers. When hammocks are discarded for seats round a wooden chest, and by the light of an old lantern "loo," "Nap," and "banker" are kept up often into the small hours of the morning, or until a lucky player suc- ceeds in breaking the bank. This, however, rarely happens, because the stakes played for are never more serious than a few pence; neverthe- less, by the time the next monthly pay-day comes round it is not un- usual for a man to find that he has mortgaged the whole of the wages due to him.

But cards by no means exhaust Jack's gambling repertoire. He stakes heavily upon dominoes, chess, deck quits, and any other game that lends itself to chance, though of course, his transactions have to be

CONDUCTED IN SECRET.

But when in a hot climate a game known as "bogey" is as popular as any, and has the distinction of being seldom played outside the navy. We will presume that five men propose to indulge in a friendly gamble, and having agreed that the stakes shall be a penny for each player, five- pence in all, they take their places round a table and put down their coins. Then a sixth man who acts as umpire lays upon each penny a few grains of sugar, and the game begins. The climate being hot, the room will doubtless be full of flies, which will immediately begin to buzz round the sugared pennies, though for some time, with the casual per- versity of their race, they refuse to pitch on any individual one, which naturally adds to the excitement; for the man whose coin is distinguished by a fly first settling upon it pockets the stakes.

Pitch and toss with halfpennies, though still played, has lost much of its old popularity, because nauti- cal ingenuity has devised many games better suited to gambling, and almost every ship has one par- ticular mode of gaming quite apart from that of any other vessel. "Backing the stranger" is a common amusement on the high seas, and consists on betting on the national- ity of the next vessel sighted, the winner, of course,

CLEARING THE STAKES.

Even racing is not overlooked, for men will bet on a forthcoming horse race before leaving port, and settle up at the first opportunity of ascer- taining the winner.

Sailors do not always gamble with money, but will give ships of paper entitling the holder to a share of their "shot" at the canteen. Every man may have goods on credit from the canteen, and this is called his "shot." He is not permitted to

expenses alone.

English engineer proposes to build a canal between Egypt and China with a total length of 6,400 miles long.

Herbert Spencer has written a pleading for a moderation of militarism of England.

In China, cyclones have destroyed the crops in the Province for the first year in succession.

It has been discovered that wolves are killing sheep in the neighborhood of John Hoochstock, the hunter, at Weyauwega, Wis.

A building record in Chicago for 1892 will be the highest since 1892, 9,015 being spent in the first months.

A man has been sentenced to be hanged and his wife to three years in prison for abetting him in Styria for killing and robbing his child.

A mining claims held by the President McKinley, prove valuable. A syndicate is after them.

A cotton warehouse of Richard Lee, Ryecroft & Co., at Manchester, has been burned at a loss of \$500.

English Government announces that all coal valued at less than 10 shillings per ton would be exempt duty.

A bartender in a hotel, shot and killed his heart, the housekeeper, then himself.

A bulldog and a wild ruggled in a pit before a hundred spectators near Middlesboro, Tenn. The dog won.

A Baldwin, the American explorer, who has left London, on an expedition to penetrate the Arctic region took 400 dogs with him.

George Hosmer Magness, a dentist physician of White Plains, N. Y., died. He was president of the New York Board of Health.

Ten glass factories at Massillon, Ohio, have shut down for the winter. They have turned out 27,000 glass bottles in ten months.

A Harrison's letter appointing a fire chief of Chicago warns him to keep absolutely clear of politics in his department.

A fire that destroyed the freight car of the Lehigh Valley at Tiffin, near Buffalo, N. Y., killed, and several others injured.

Old E. Eastman, son of a Port-Meade doctor, ran away from home and joined the British Marines. A doctor found the lad and sent him home.

A girl in the United States, died of diphtheria, aged 22. She weighed 650 pounds, and was 5 feet 6 inches in height. Her death was due to heart failure.

Kate Merrifield, of Mishawaka, Ind., has just completed her twenty-year term as teacher in the public school of South Bend, and during the last century of service she never missed a single day.

A speech before the Provisional Association at Liverpool, Hon. J. Fisher urged the encouragement of the importation of Canadian goods. He instanced poultry, which he declared could be imported in large quantities and sold at English prices.

A disease is spreading alarmingly among the horses in New York. At the New York Veterinary Hospital, it is estimated that 12,000 or 15,000 of the grippe, 5,000 being seriously affected to be disabled. The variable climatic conditions have caused the outbreak.

John E. Tilt, a millionaire shoe manufacturer, has given up his Chicago arm and taken a \$1,200 farm nine miles from Birmingham, Ala., that he may for a time live in the country.

Guards five Royal Carriages containing the heralds, pursuivants and other officials, proceeded to Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange where the formalities, less picturesque perhaps, were repeated.

The Lord Mayor (Frank Green), and the Sheriffs met the procession at Temple Bar.

WHEAT SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

France Will Want 38,000,000 Bushels This Year.

A despatch from Washington says:—Much interest was manifested here on Friday in the special cable despatch from Paris stating that the shortage in the French wheat crop would probably necessitate the importation of 36,000,000 bushels this year. France gets wheat from outside, chiefly from the United States and the Argentine Republic, but the duties imposed on American wheat and flour have been practically prohibitive for several years.

Germany is also in danger of a heavy shortage in her wheat supply. Mr. Mason, the United States Consul at Berlin, has sent a report to the State Department, saying that the unfavorable condition of the wheat and rye fields of Germany has grown more and more ominous until it is now recognized as inevitable that the cereal harvests of 1901 in Prussia will show the largest and most disastrous deficit that has been recorded in recent years. From the most careful estimates that can now be made, the winter wheat crop of Prussia, which was 2,245,515 metric tons in 1900, will this year not exceed 1,192,000 tons, leaving a deficit of 1,053,515 tons, which would cost \$43,732,500 to replace with imported grain.

Including the deficit in the rye crop, Mr. Mason says that in Prussia alone there will be a shortage of 1,766,636 tons of bread-producing cereals, valued at \$67,246,500.

PARIS GREEN IN PORRIDGE.

The Poison Fell From a Shelf Into the Pot.

A despatch from Brougham, Ont., says:—The family of Stephen Westney, a well-known farmer of Audley Township, County of Ontario, consisting of the father, mother, and three children, were attacked with symptoms of poisoning after partaking of porridge at breakfast on Friday morning.

Drs. Bateson and Fish of this village were hastily summoned, but Mr. Westney died shortly after their arrival. They succeeded in saving the lives of Mrs. Westney and three of the children who ate the porridge. Mr. Westney came from Scarborough about 15 years ago, was 58 years old, and a well-to-do and prosperous farmer. The case was handed over to Coroner Bateman, of Pickering. An inquest will be held.

It is supposed that some Paris green which was hanging on the wall blew or was in some way accidentally spilled into the porridge kettle below, and was not noticed.

CANADA GOT \$2,000,000.

This Sum Expended by War Office for Hay, Jams, Etc.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The recent additional order from the Home authorities for hay for South Africa means that including the August shipments, 56,000 tons will have to be sent from the Dominion. Up to the present since the outbreak of the war the Home Government has expended in Canada over \$2,000,000 for hay, jams, meats, preserved vegetables, etc.

THIS MAN'S DEATH A MYSTERY.

He Was Found Drowned in Eighteen Inches of Water.

A despatch from Owen Sound, says: The body of a man was found in the Sydenham River on Thursday evening at 5.30. He was a well-dressed man of about sixty years of age, wearing a straw hat, black worsted pants and vest, black satin coat, white shirt, and black bow necktie. On his person were found \$33.25, all in bills, a 25-cent piece, and a ticket to Thessalon bearing the name Wm. Smith, purchased at the Northern Navigation Company's docks on June 25. His watch, a Waterbury, was stopped at nine minutes to twelve. There is a heavy cut over the right eye, and the fact that the body was lying in only a foot and a half of water is somewhat suspicious.

TROOPS FIRE ON STRIKERS.

Six Killed and Twenty Wounded, Eight Fatally.

A despatch from Rome says:—There were renewed disorders in Ferrara on Friday, where men have been imported from Piedmont to replace the striking grain harvesters. Troops were called upon to suppress the rioting, and they fired on the mob. Six men were killed and 20 wounded. Of the wounded eight will die.

The Socialist members of the chamber of deputies will question Signor Giolitti, Minister of the Interior, about these disorders at the next sitting of the Chamber. They are also organizing an indignation meeting, to be held Sunday.

OLD AGE PENSION ACT.

New Zealand May Increase the Amount to be Granted.

A despatch from Auckland, says:—There is talk of amending the Old Age Pension Act when Parliament meets, in the direction of reducing the age at which pensions can be granted, the present age being 65, and also in the direction of raising the amount of pension from \$90 to \$130 a year. Various changes are suggested by the trades unions, such as the taking over by the Government of certain works. The tailoring trade, for instance, is strongly urging the Government to have the clothing of the volunteers made by their own workmen, instead of calling for tenders.

RELICS OF CANNIBAL FEAST.

Missionaries Carved Into Pieces and Flesh Sent Around to the Various Villages.

A despatch from Cologne says: The Gazette's account of the recent massacre of missionaries in the British part of New Guinea states that they had hardly set foot ashore when they were seized and carried off. A Government vessel afterward landed a strong police force, which burned the villages and killed a number of natives. In one of the native arsenals 1,100 skulls were found. It was ascertained that the missionaries and 11 companions were murdered and their bodies cut to pieces. The pieces of the bodies were sent around to the various villages and eaten by the natives with great ceremonial rites.

Diner—Now, then, waiter, hurry up. Worried Waiter—Excuse me, sir, but are you a calf's head or a pork-chop?

Johnny, I have discovered that you have taken more sugar than I gave you. Yes, grandma; I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me.

consists on betting on the nationality of the next vessel sighted, the winner, of course.

CLEARING THE STAKES.

Even racing is not overlooked, for men will bet on a forthcoming horse race before leaving port, and settle up at the first opportunity of ascertaining the winner.

Sailors do not always gamble with money, but will give ships of paper entitled the holder to a share of their "shot" at the canteen. Every man may have goods on credit from the canteen, and this is called his "shot." He is not permitted to leave the ship until he is out of the canteen's debt, so creditors will accept a share of a comrade's "shot" as readily as they would a cheque on a bank. In other words, this method is equivalent to incurring one debt in order to clear off another.

It is seldom that a sailor turns out to be an inveterate gambler, because his opportunities for parting with his spare cash in this manner are not so numerous as they were in the days when gambling was carried on above deck and under the eyes of the officers, who looked on and said nothing. Moreover, such things as card-sharping and cheating are unknown, for the subsequent existence of him who tried swindling his mates would be unbearable; so if a sailor loses heavily by gambling he at least knows that he has done so in fair play.

STABBING CASE AT GUELPH.

Negro Plunges His Knife Into Mr. Hogg's Shoulder.

A despatch from Guelph, Ont., says:—A stabbing affray took place on Essex street on Monday night. Some negroes, who had been imbibing a little too freely during the day, were raising a row when a Mr. Hogg interfered with them, and one of them named Woods stabbed Hogg on the left shoulder, narrowly missing an artery. Woods left the city but was afterwards arrested by Constable Greenway, and brought back to the lock-up.

ENGLAND HAS GOOD QUARTER.

Revenue Returns Show Increase From All Sources Over Last Year.

A despatch from London says:—The revenue returns for the United Kingdom for the quarter ended June 30 show an increase from all sources of £3,481,107 (\$17,865,535) and a net increase of £3,086,105 (\$15,430,525) over the returns for the corresponding quarter of 1900.

Of the increase £2,440,000 (\$12,200,000) is derived from the income tax, and £727,000 (\$3,635,000) from Customs.

KRUGER ADVISED TO SURRENDER.

Germany and Russia When Approached Give This Hint.

A despatch from Vienna says: The Neue Wiener Journal states that former President Kruger, of the Transvaal, recently renewed his appeal for intervention in South Africa to Germany and Russia.

Blinks—Just heard of the stingiest man in town—makes his whole family use the same porous plaster. Jinks—That's nothing. Squeezem, across the way, has taught his girls to write a small hand to save ink.

A little three-year-old had often watched with much interest his grandfather stirring his coffee before drinking. One morning, thinking that his grandfather had forgotten to do this, he inquired: Why, don't you wind up your coffee, grandpapa?

THE WHITE ROSE.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.—Sir Karl Allanmore is about to wed Dolores, Lady Rhysworth. Lola Ferras has pressed her love upon him but it has been rejected and she vows vengeance on the object of his affections. Lola goes abroad. Two years pass happily when one night he goes out on mysterious business. He does not return. Matters seem to point to his having eloped with Lola. Dolores drops her title, and goes with her children to Italy. Sixteen years pass when her daughters meet accidentally Harry and Lady Fielden, old neighbors of Dolores. The girls learn their mother's story.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Continued.

While Lady Fielden had been talking to Dolores he had drawn the two girls into the broad bay-window and, under cover of great admiration of art, had done his utmost to persuade them that he was the proper person to show them the real beauties of Florence.

When Lord and Lady Fielden had driven away, a certain sense of isolation came over the three ladies. After all there was nothing like their own country-people, they all agreed. Lady Fielden stood quite alone, for her kindness and goodness. Dolores and Kathleen had much to say in praise of Harry, but Gertrude sat in perfect silence when his name was mentioned.

As time passed on, Lord and Lady Fielden seemed almost to live at the Villa Baira. Harry had his wish, and took the young girls, with his mother as chaperon, to see all the beauties of Florence. And very happy days they were, save in one respect, —Gertrude appeared so frequently to be preoccupied. She was longing to begin what she had grown to consider the work of her life.

A month passed, and letters arrived recalling the young nobleman to England; business affairs on his estate required his attention and presence.

They were all together in the vine-walk when Lord Fielden told them this. Dolores looked sad; she did not like the idea of losing the friends with whom she had been so happy. There was a short silence broken only by the murmur of the river and the songs of the birds.

"Dear, mamma," Gertrude began. "I ought to beg your pardon for taking what Lord Fielden calls the floor of the house; but I want to say something to you, and I wish also to say it before our best friends I want you, mamma, dearest, —and I ask the favor in presence of Lady Fielden—let me go back to England with her"—Harry would have cried out, but prudence restrained him—"and begin the work to which I intend devoting my life. She will help me; and something tells me that I shall succeed. Do not say I am too young. Mamma, dearest, youth has wisdom sometimes. Lord Fielden"—and here Gertrude's eyes rested upon the young nobleman with a softened light that stirred every pulse in his strong frame—"will help me. He is the son of our best friend my dear father must have known him when he was a boy. He is strong and patient, and no man could do a more noble work than clear away the shadow that rests on the fair name of a gentleman. Mamma," she continued, even more earnestly, "will you come home to Scarsdale and help me?"

Dolores shook her head.

"Do not ask me, my dear. I could not bear it," she replied hesi-

ing her in his arms and comforting her.

Mrs. Pickering, the old housekeeper, wopt for joy.

"You are welcome, indeed, Miss Allanmore!" she cried. "I had never even hoped to see any of the family here again."

Gertrude's eyes opened widely at the sound of her name; but Lady Fielden made a gesture for silence. One or two of the old servants who had been there at the time of Sir Karl's disappearance were equally delighted to see their master's daughter. Gertrude would have taken up her residence at Scarsdale, for she longed to be alone; but Lady Fielden would not hear of such a thing.

Fielden Manor House was a fine mansion, the gray walls of which were covered with clustering ivy. It had large windows, wide hearths, carved mantel-pieces of priceless value, wide staircases and corridors. There was a large entrance-hall, with richly-stained windows, which was, in its way, a museum of art. The costly pictures and statues which adorned it had been the collection of many generations. Altogether the Manor House presented a combination of comfort, and luxury, and Lord Fielden was justly proud of his beautiful home. The grounds were well and tastefully laid out and were famous for their fine old trees and a sheet of water called the Mere. The park was extensive with herds of deer; while better hunting shooting, and fishing, were not to be found in the county. Gertrude conceived a great admiration for the Manor, and she was very happy with her host and hostess.

A faint rumor had spread through the county that Sir Karl's daughter had returned to the old home because she was not satisfied with regard to her father's fate. Everyone pitied her. People had long believed Sir Karl's fate sealed and settled; he had left the country with Miss de Ferras sixteen years before, and his name was almost forgotten. Now there came suddenly among them a beautiful, fair-haired girl, with the bloom of childhood on her face and a heart all on fire to clear her father's name, protesting his innocence, proclaiming aloud that there had been some mystery with regard to his fate, and asking bravely and boldly for help from everyone.

Gertrude spent day after day in the old home at Scarsdale, questioning the housekeeper until she knew every detail connected with Sir Karl's disappearance far better even than her mother; she spent hours in the rooms that had been her father's trying to imagine from his surroundings what he had been like. She made friends with the old groom James, who never wearied of repeating all that he knew in connection with his master's disappearance.

Of Lord Rhysworth, who was still unmarried, Gertrude had made a complete conquest. He teased her by calling her "Donna Quixote;" but he owned to himself that, if it were possible for any one to succeed in throwing light on Sir Karl's fate it would be his devoted daughter, who would accomplish that end.

One day Gertrude sat down with her three friends to hold their first deliberation together. The consultation took place in Lady Fielden's boudoir.

"It seems a puzzle to me," said Lord Rhysworth. "To put our task into plain English, we want to know the best plan for finding a lost man—one man lost in this great wide

all you tell me, Miss Allanmore,—dislikes it yet he goes, and is never seen again. The supposition of every one is that the lady persuaded him to elope with her. There can have been no previous arrangement—that is quite clear from the tone of the writer's letters. Now consider this second letter, which every one seems to have taken as proof conclusive. I do not believe that Sir Karl was with the person who wrote it. It reads to me as though it were intended to suggest that idea, but that is all. She does not write, 'Sir Karl is with me,' perhaps she dared not—she writes, 'You will never see Sir Karl again. I have had my revenge.' Who knows what her revenge was? She may have murdered him. She may have induced others to murder him, and have hidden his body. She may have had him kidnapped and locked up in a lunatic asylum. She may have done anything and everything except the one thing which I am quite sure she did not do—persuade him to run away with her. Who can tell what shape or form her vengeance took? I should say myself that the quickest and best way of learning the gentleman's fate is to search for the lady."

"To search for the lady," they repeated.

"Yes, I am sure the key of the mystery lies with her. If any one has thought that all these years Sir Karl has been wandering about with her a happy man they have made a mistake. Taking all things into consideration, together with the fact that the gentleman has never drawn one farthing of his income. I should rather say that he was dead than living, and I should far rather say that the lady had in some mysterious fashion made away with him than that he had run away with her. If Sir Karl had been alive, he would have drawn his money. No man would have allowed an income like that to accumulate. I must say that my great wonder is that no one saw the matter in that light before, for it is the true light, I am sure."

They all agreed with the officer; and Mr. Shaw entered in his notebook every detail with which they could supply him. There was no limit as to expense.

It was certainly a puzzle now in what quarter to commence conducting the search. There was no portrait of Lola de Ferras; but Lady Fielden remembered her so well and described her so accurately that Mr. Shaw felt hopeful of recognizing her.

CHAPTER XXXI.

From that day mysterious advertisements began to appear in the journals—advertisements that puzzled the readers. They were all addressed to Lola, and were variously subscribed; but no answer to them ever came.

The bankers with whom Madame de Ferras had invested her money were discovered; and, when urged, as a matter of life and death, to tell what they knew of the whereabouts of Miss de Ferras, they had but one fact to reveal. It was this—that the account had been closed soon after madame's death, and that they had not the least notion as to her daughter's place of residence or the state of her affairs—in fact they knew nothing at all about her. There was therefore no intelligence to be gained from that quarter; nor was there indeed from any other. Yet Gertrude's brave young heart never quailed.

When every inquiry had been made every means exhausted, the council met again.

"Our task does not seem so easy now as it did when we first met to consult together," Gertrude said, "but we shall accomplish it as surely as the sun shines in heaven. Many things have failed us, but our cour-



THE WAR THAT NEVER

Household.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Sift cups or one pint of flour with level teaspoons of baking powder and one-half teaspoon of salt, in one-quarter cup of butter, mix with three-quarters of a cup of milk. Roll out in two sheets, bake. Butter one sheet cover prepared berries, place the second layer of this, and a second layer whole berries. Serve with cream.

Strawberry Cakes.—Bake two tiers from the following rule: the yolks of three eggs until colored; add one and one-half of sugar, two cups of flour, on cup of cold water, two level spoons of baking powder; the and grated rind of half a lemon last the stiffly beaten white three eggs. Set whole strawberries thickly over the top of each, and cover with whipped cream place one layer on the other sweet strawberry cake should be served at once as it will soon moist.

Strawberries are not as preserved or canned as other fruits as both colour and flavor are unless treated carefully. When is taken, however, strawberry serve easily stands at the head home-made sweetmeats.

Canned Strawberries.—Crush fourth of the berries selected for eating; strain out the juice, and in a preserving kettle. To pint of juice add one pint of g lated sugar and one-half pin water let simmer 20 minutes remove the scum. Fill glass with the remaining berries on racks or rests in a boiler taining sufficient warm water cover the racks. Fill the can fruit with the prepared syrup screw on the caps loosely. After the cans have been filled, add water to that in the boiler until comes half way to the top of cans, put the lid on the boiler the water boil half an hour, seal the cans tightly on the

had wisdom sometimes. Lord Fielden"—and here Gertrude's eyes rested upon the young nobleman with a softened light that stirred every pulse in his strong frame—"will help me. He is the son of our best friend, my dear father must have known him when he was a boy. He is strong and patient, and no man could do a more noble work than clear away the shadow that rests on the fair name of a gentleman. Mamma," she continued, even more earnestly, "will you come home to Scarsdale and help me?"

Dolores shook her head. "Do not ask me, my dear. I could not bear it," she replied hastily.

"Will you let me go?" she pleaded.

"Yes, if you really wish it, Gertrude."

"I do indeed; and, mamma, you shall remain here, if you will, until you receive a message from me saying, 'The mystery is solved.' You will come then?"

A quick flush rose to Dolores' face as a troubled light shone in her eyes.

"If ever you can send me that message, Gertrude, and it means that—that he is cleared from guilt, I will come; but, if it means simply that you have found him, do not ask me—let me stay here until I die."

It was a touching sight to see the fair young daughter kneel at the feet of her mother as she said in clear, firm tones—

"It shall be so, mamma. When—mind, I do not say 'if'—when I can prove my father's innocence, I shall write to you and ask you to come."

So it was arranged that Gertrude should go back to England with Lady Fielden.

Dolores had parted with her beloved daughter; she had kissed her and blessed her, and sent her out to do her life's work. No persuasion could move Dolores. She would keep ever to her one promise. She would return to England if all were well; if it were not, she would remain in Florence until death called her. Kathleen declared that she would not leave her. Lady Fielden had noticed that a handsome Neapolitan Prince, a cousin of the Countess, showed a marked preference for the fair English heiress, and she wondered if that influenced Kathleen in her decision; but she kept a discreet silence on the subject. Kathleen's gentle voice had been full of tears when she said—

"I must stay with mamma."

Which daughter did Dolores love best—the one who had gone out alone to do battle with the world and clear her father's name, or the one that remained with her because she loved her so well?

CHAPTER. XXX.

English life and scenery were quite a new experience for Gertrude. The sea-washed shores, the tall white cliffs, the clover meadows and green lanes, the woods, streams, and valleys, had a nameless charm for her. She even went so far as to declare that she loved the gray mists and fogs, the cold winds and keen frost. The fair scenery and coloring of fertile Italy were nothing to her beside these beauties of her own home. Her poetical emotional nature was awakened, and there were times when Lady Fielden was afraid that the girl's intense feeling would endanger her health. But it did not. The brave young heart was roused to its work.

Gertrude took one day to rest, and on the next Lord and Lady Fielden drove her to Scarsdale. It was touching to see the girl's face as she roamed over the old house. Now and again faint gleams of memory came over her, and she would stand quite still, struggling with her tears. It was then that Harry had some difficulty to restrain himself from tak-

complete conquest. He teased her by calling her "Donna Quixote," but he owned to himself that, if it were possible for any one to succeed in throwing light on Sir Karl's fate it would be his devoted daughter, who would accomplish that end.

One day Gertrude sat down with her three friends to hold their first deliberation together. The consultation took place in Lady Fielden's boudoir.

"It seems a puzzle to me," said Lord Rhysworth. "To put our task into plain English, we want to know the best plan for finding a lost man—one man lost in this great wide world. Now, as a matter of course, the first question is, how shall we proceed?"

"Send for one or two detectives to help us, those men always think of things that never occur to any one else," said Lord Fielden.

"I agree with you; it would be a very wise thing to do," said Gertrude.

Then Lady Fielden objected—

"A detective was employed at the time, but he could make nothing out of the case."

"Perhaps we may obtain the services of one with more brains," said Lord Rhysworth, "in any case we can but try. Detectives have every facility for communicating with each other and of obtaining information. Even should the man we employ do no more than make suggestions, they may lead to something."

So, it was agreed that the first thing to be done was to send to Scotland Yard for one of the ablest men in the police force. Gertrude gave a sigh of relief. To her sanguine mind it was a great deal to have made a start.

"After all," she said to her friends "the world is but a small place. When I think how soon we can go round it, to look for one man lost in it cannot be so hopeless. I have been told, that no matter where a person goes he is sure to meet some one he knows. If that be true, surely to find the one being one loves cannot be so very difficult a task."

"We shall have difficulties enough, but we must not let them discourage us," said Lord Fielden—"indeed my idea is that nothing in life is worth doing unless there are plenty of obstacles to be overcome. I like meeting them as if they were so many enemies and conquering them one after another."

He was rewarded by a grateful look from Gertrude's blue eyes. After a few more words, the council for that day ended.

It met in more solemn convolve four days afterward; and Mr. Shaw the detective, was at the head of it. He listened attentively while Lord Rhysworth gave him the particulars of the Baronet's disappearance.

"Now, read these letters," said Gertrude, "and see what you gather from them."

The letters that her mother had held so long were placed in his hands and he seemed to weigh every word as he read them. Then he was silent for some few minutes, after which the oracle spoke.

"My opinion is that it all rests with the lady," he said slowly.

"With the lady!" was re-echoed in different accents of wonder, and incredulity.

"Yes, with the lady," he repeated. "Indeed, I should not be surprised to find that the gentleman did not accompany the lady at all."

The interest of the listeners increased.

"Take this first letter," continued the detective, "written by the lady to Sir Karl. She does not write as though he cared for her, not in the least. She wants him to do her a favor, and does not wish his wife to know about it. He evidently—from

not the least notion as to her daughter's place of residence or the state of her affairs—in fact they knew nothing at all about her. There was therefore no intelligence to be gained from that quarter; nor was there indeed from any other. Yet Gertrude's brave young heart never quailed.

When every inquiry had been made every means exhausted, the council met again.

"Our task does not seem so easy now as it did when we first met to consult together," Gertrude said, "but we shall accomplish it as surely as the sun shines in heaven. Many things have failed us, but our courage and perseverance are not amongst the number."

Her listeners assented warmly; it would have broken her heart had they not done so.

"My dear mother has written, and wants me to return to her, but I cannot—I must not. I will finish my task or die over it."

No one had any further suggestion to make. Mr. Shaw owned that he was baffled, but that he did not despair, and was by no means inclined to give up the case, though more fully convinced than ever of the difficulties with which they would have to contend.

"If we had any clew, however small," he said, "if we only knew whether Miss de Ferras was living or dead, it would be some satisfaction."

"It would be much easier to discover if she were dead than to find any trace of her living," declared Lord Fielden. "If she is dead, and has been buried, some one must know something of it. We can take action so far. Let us advertise in the French and English papers that any one who can give proof of the death of Mademoiselle Lola de Ferras shall receive one hundred pounds reward."

"One hundred pounds," cried Mr. Shaw.

"Yes," answered Lord Fielden—"double that amount, if it be needed, if the news be worth it. Why, I would almost give the last farthing I had for the purpose."

And the beautiful eyes thanked Harry with one of those glances he loved so well.

It was agreed that the advertisement should be sent to all the leading Continental journals and English newspapers. It could hardly fail to bring about a good result. If Lola de Ferras were living, and any one knowing her wrote to say so, they would be able to find out her whereabouts; if she were dead, they would know that further efforts in that direction were useless.

"If she be dead," said Gertrude, slowly, "what has become of my father?"

"We must be patient," said Lord Fielden.

The next thing was to send off the new advertisement. In due course there came many answers; but they all bore but little upon the matter in hand.

If ever a man worked hard it was Lord Fielden; morning, noon, and night he was engrossed in the one important business of his life. He had written to all the foreign embassies and to the heads of the foreign detective police; he went once to Paris, and communicated with the secret force there. In Germany and Belgium in Italy and Spain, the story was circulated that a rich English "milord" was ready to pay any price for information concerning a beautiful Frenchwoman who years ago, had, it was supposed, left England with another English "milord."

To Be Continued.

Husband (to wife at the theatre)—Have you brought the opera glass? Wife—Yes; but I can't use it. Why not? I forgot to bring my diamond bracelet.

ning; strain out the juice, and it in a preserving kettle. To pint of juice add one pint of g lated sugar and one-half pin water; let simmer 20 minutes remove the scum. Fill glass with the remaining berries an on racks or rests in a boiler taining sufficient warm water cover the racks. Fill the can fruit with the prepared syrup screw on the caps loosely. Aft the cans have been filled, add water to that in the boiler ur comes half way to the top of cans, put the lid on the boiler the water boil half an hour, screw the caps tightly on the cover them with a towel to p them from exposure to cold air remove from the boiler an away to cool. When perfectly tighten the caps if necessary, the cans in paper, and keep in a dry closet.

Strawberry Preserve. — To pounds of granulated or cut sugar, add one pint of water simmer in a saucepan five mi Have two pounds of large, strawberries prepared for coo Put enough of them into the to cover the surface, simmer gently, shaking the saucepan sionally to keep the berries sub ed in the syrup until they look ed and transparent, then skim from the syrup and put into gl Cook and dispose of all the b in a similar manner, filling ea the glasses three-quarters full of cooked fruit, then simmer t rup until about the consisten ordinary syrup, fill the glasses taining the berries quite full w cover closely; wrap in paper store in a cool, dry place.

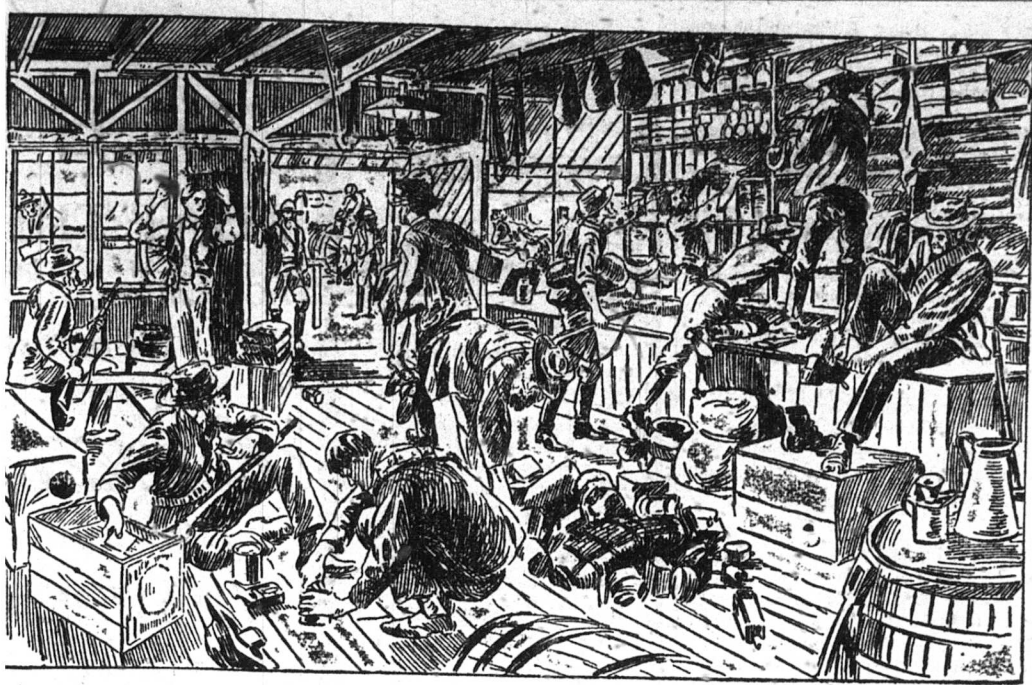
Strawberry Cream Cakes.—Pi cup of boiling water, one salt of salt, and one-quarter cup of into a saucepan and when gins to boil, stir in all at one cup of flour. Stir constantly the whole clings together in mass or ball. Let this paste b partly cool, then add four unt eggs, one at a time, and be well between each egg. Dr spoonfuls on a buttered pa bake about 30 minutes. When split open on one side and fill.

Preserved Strawberries.—Sele choicest of berries and lay asid necessarily very large ones, bu feet, firm, and of even size. Pre remainder of the fruit for juic ing only what drips easily. berries can be used later for a To one pound of juice allow pound of sugar and make a does any jelly. Boil fully 20 utes until surely jellied; mea weigh the fruit selected and an amount of sugar; add these th the jelly and boil carefully a minutes more; no exact time given. The jelly would not with raw strawberries droppe neither must they be allowe shrivel like preserved ones. Occa ally try it on a saucer, keepin kettle at a simmer only. Do n much at a time. When the grows firm in the sauce, take whole from the fire, and se glasses. This will not be a stil ly but is apt to fall apart i cious masses, catching the li its clear red depths and showin imprisoned berries.

Strawberry Filling.—Beat on of thick cream with an egg b and as soon as thick add on cup of strawberry juice and sv to taste.

EAT MORE FRUIT.

If people ate more fruit, would take less medicine and much better health. There is a saying that fruit is gold in morning and lead at night. matter of fact, it may be go both times, but then it shou



THE WAR THAT NEVER ENDS: BOERS LOOTING A GENERAL STORE IN THE FREE STATE.

Household.

STRAWBERRIES.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Sift two or one pint of flour with four teaspoons of baking powder one-half teaspoon of salt. Rub one-quarter cup of butter, and with three-quarters of a cup of flour. Roll out in two sheets and with a rolling pin. Butter one sheet cover with red berries, place the second sheet on top of this, and a second layer of red berries. Serve with thin cream.

Strawberry Cakes.—Bake two layers the following rule: Beat yolks of three eggs until light red; add one and one-half cups sugar, two cups of flour, one-half of cold water, two level teaspoons of baking powder; the juice grated rind of half a lemon and the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs. Set whole strawberries evenly over the top of each layer cover with whipped cream, then a second layer on the other. A strawberry cake should be baked at once as it will soon grow stale.

Strawberries are not as easily served or canned as other fruits. Both colour and flavor are lost if treated carelessly. When care is taken, however, strawberry preserves easily stand at the head of all berry-made sweetmeats.

Canned Strawberries.—Crush one-half of the berries selected for canning; strain out the juice, and put in a preserving kettle. To each quart of juice add one pint of granulated sugar and one-half pint of water. Let simmer 20 minutes and remove the scum. Fill glass cans with the remaining berries and set in a boiler containing sufficient warm water to cover the racks. Fill the cans with the prepared syrup, and seal the caps loosely. After all the cans have been filled, add hot water to that in the boiler until it is half way to the top of the boiler, put the lid on the boiler; let the water boil half an hour, then

eaten on an empty stomach and not as a dessert, when the appetite is satisfied and digestion is already sufficiently taxed. Fruit taken in the morning before the fast of the night has been broken is very refreshing, and it serves as a stimulus to the digestive organs. A ripe apple or an orange may be taken at this time with good effect. Fruit to be really valuable as an article of diet, should be ripe, sound and in every way of good quality, and if possible, it should be eaten raw. Instead of eating a plate of ham or eggs and bacon for breakfast, most people would do far better if they took some grapes, pears or apples—fresh fruit as long as it is to be had, and after that they can fall back on stewed prunes, figs, etc. If only fruit of some sort formed an important item in their breakfast, women would generally feel brighter and stronger, and would have far better complexions than is the rule at present.

TO REMOVE STAINS.

All stains should be removed before the articles are put in the washtub. The sooner a stain is treated the more readily it will yield to the treatment, writes Maria Parloa, in *The Ladies' Home Journal*. Pour boiling water through fruit stains; when obstinate soak in a solution of oxalic acid. Wash vaseline stains in alcohol; paint, in turpentine or alcohol; varnish in alcohol; grass or other green vegetable stains, in alcohol, kerosene or molasses; for stains from blood, meat juice, use white of egg in cold water. In the case of milk, cream, sugar or syrup stains, soak in cold water and wash with soap and cold water. Tar, wheel grease or machine oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand a few minutes, then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee, or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid.

SIX LAMP RULES.

1. Let the wick always touch the bottom of the lamp and trim the top square and even, cutting off the corners. Rub off the crust on round wicks and never cut them.
2. Fill lamps within half an inch of the top. If too full the oil runs

"MADE" THEIR HUSBANDS

WIVES WHO HELPED HUSBY TO BECOME FAMOUS.

From a Cotton Mill to be a Leading Surgeon—A Grocer's Porter's Rapid Rise.

An operative in a cotton mill in Manchester was earning barely enough to keep himself when he fell in love with a young woman who worked in the same mill. They got married and kept on working in the mill until they had saved a little money, when the wife said to her husband: "Jack, as you are very fond of dressing wounds and of advising earn money enough to keep them, are a bit out of sorts, I have been thinking that, instead of slaving away for 22s. per week, all the days of your life that you had better become a doctor."

The result of it was that Jack entered a University, and while studying his wife worked in the mill, to earn money enough to keep them, and, at the same time, contribute something towards paying his University fees.

At her suggestion, Jack found evening employment which made up the money necessary to cover all his expenses.

To-day he is one of the leading surgeons in England, and but for his thoughtful, hard-working little wife, he would most likely have remained a poorly-paid mill operative.

Another instance is that of a man who was a cab driver in London. He had driven a cab for some years, and had no ambition to be anything else. He married a woman who kept a small stationery shop in the north of London.

It was after a good deal of persuasion that she succeeded in getting her husband to

GIVE UP CAB-DRIVING.

She believed that she could make a success of him in the business she presided over, so, in due course, he was initiated into it, and after accomplishing the task of imparting to him a fair knowledge of the business she went to one of the largest manufacturing stationery firms in the city and induced the principal partner to

PENSIONS FROM CHILDREN

LARGE FAMILIES AN INSURANCE AGAINST POVERTY.

An Old Yorkshireman Receives Half-a-Crown a Week From Each of Ten Children.

Most people in these days are only too well aware of the woes attendant on having large families. These are real enough, in all conscience. Still there is another side to the question. The troubles all come first, but if you can succeed in getting over the first score or so of years, and can manage to bring the young people up so as to be useful and thrifty, they will reap their reward later on, says a writer in *Pearson's Weekly*.

There is a tale told in a Yorkshire parish of a certain vigorous working man and the clergyman of the parish.

When the former had brought his thirteenth child to church to be baptised, the clergyman thought it time to say a few words of kindly caution, "Don't you think," he asked, "that your family is already large enough to embarrass you? A poor man like you with thirteen children—why, Mr. Jones, it is really a dreadful thing."

But Mr. Jones only smiled as he answered:

"I reckon I know what I'm about."

At the present moment this far-seeing parent, though not sixty, has retired from active life, and enjoys a very fair share of the comforts of existence. His ten surviving sons and daughters respond regularly, if not with entire cheerfulness, to the levy of half-a-crown a week which he makes

UPON EACH OF THEM.

But can a like result be depended on in all parallel cases?

Yet this is one of the many admirable qualities of the working class, taken as a whole. They really do, for the most part, act as if they were grateful to their parents for the privilege of life. Of course there are exceptions. But it is quite the rule to keep a fireside corner for "father" in his old age.

Should the worst happen, and the old folks have to seek the cold shelter of the Union, their children do not then straightway forget them or scheme to keep the improvement in their circumstances (when it comes) from the knowledge of the Guardians. They visit them often, and do their utmost to soften the blow that has fallen on them.

Let the middle-class father come to grief in the same way and go to the workhouse, and he is more likely to be left to himself. He is regarded as a disgrace to his children.

Some people speculate on their children with a quite too venturesome intensity. I know of a couple who saved and hoarded the husband's scanty stipend—he was an ill-paid clerk—with the single object of giving their only son a good education, to be completed by a Cambridge residence and degree. This was running a terrible risk, for it was as likely as not that the young man would turn idle and do no good, and besides, to possess the magic letters B.A. is by no means so good as a good fortune.

It amounted to putting all their eggs into a single and very dangerous basket. In this instance, however, the speculation was successful. The young man had

GOOD STUFF IN HIM.

and responded to his parents' sacrifices. He has now a high position in the Indian Civil Service, and his father and mother live well on the remittance which he gladly affords

of the berries selected for can- strain out the juice, and put a preserving kettle. To each of juice add one pint of granu- sugar and one-half pint of let simmer 20 minutes and e the scum. Fill glass cans the remaining berries and set cks or rests in a boiler con- sufficient warm water to the racks. Fill the cans of with the prepared syrup, and on the caps loosely. After all ns have been filled, add hot to that in the boiler until it half way to the top of the put the lid on the boiler; let water boil half an hour, then the caps tightly on the cans, them with a towel to protect from exposure to cold air, then e from the boiler and set to cool. When perfectly cold, n the caps if necessary, wrap ns in paper, and keep in a cool loset.

Wherry Preserve.—To two s of granulated or cut loaf, add one pint of water and r in a saucepan five minutes.

two pounds of large, firm berries prepared for cooking, ough of them into the syrup over the surface, simmer very , shaking the saucepan occa- ly to keep the berries submerg- the syrup until they look cook- d transparent, then skim them the syrup and put into glasses, and dispose of all the berries similar manner, filling each of asses three-quarters full of the d fruit, then simmer the synt- about the consistency of ry syrup, fill the glasses con- g the berries quite full with it, closely; wrap in paper and in a cool, dry place.

Wherry Cream Cakes.—Put one f boiling water, one saltspoon t, and one-quarter cup of but- to a saucepan and when it be- o boil, stir in all at once one f flour. Stir constantly until whole clings together in one or ball. Let this paste become cool, then add four unbeaten one at a time, and beating between each egg. Drop in fuls on a buttered pan and about 30 minutes. When cool, open on one side and fill.

Served Strawberries.—Select the st of berries and lay aside not arily very large ones, but per- im, and of even size. Press the der of the fruit for juice; tak- nly what drips easily. These s can be used later for a jam. one pound of juice allow one of sugar and make as one any jelly. Boil fully 20 min- until surely jellied; meantime the fruit selected and an equal t of sugar; add these then to elly and boil carefully a few es more; no exact time can be

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EAT MORE FRUIT.

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water and wash with soap and colu water. Tar, wheel grease or machine oil stains should be rubbed with lard and allowed to stand a few minutes, then they should be washed with soap and cold water. Tea, coffee, or cocoa stains should be removed with boiling water; if obstinate, with a weak solution of oxalic acid.

SIX LAMP RULES.

1. Let the wick always touch the bottom of the lamp and trim the top square and even, cutting off the corners. Rub off the crust on round wicks and never cut them.
2. Fill lamps within half an inch of the top. If too full the oils run out, and especially when lighted, greasing everything that touches it.
3. In lighting, turn wick up slowly that the chimney may heat gradually and thus not crack.
4. Keep the wick turned high enough to burn freely. If too low a poisonous and explosive gas is generated.
5. A free draught is as necessary with a lamp as a fire, so keep all parts free from dirt.
6. Wash chimneys in hot suds and polish them with old newspapers.

EATING WHEN TIRED.

An error and often a very common one, causing serious derangement of digestion is eating when tired. Many persons think when they are tired and exhausted from labor, and weak, that food is what is needed, whereas the stomach really needs rest. It is most true, as has been said by an eminent writer on digestion, "a tired stomach is a weak stomach," and instead of filling the stomach full of food, rest and quiet is most needed. Active, violent, exercise just before or just after eating hinders good digestion because the vital energies are diverted to other portions of the body, and thus the stomach is robbed of its proper share.

WOULDN'T COMMIT FORGERY.

Michael Doolan was a candidate for admission into the police force of a town near Dublin, and his appearance before the mayor was hailed with a cry from the crowd of would-be officials of:

He can't write his name, yer honor!

Michael's capacity was not then put to the test, however.

He was told to come that day fortnight. In the Meantime, Mike, under the advice of a well-wisher, sedulously practised writing his own name; and when the day came his rivals were dumfounded by seeing him write it in a bold round hand.

That will do, said the mayor. Recovering from his surprise, one of the disappointed competitors said: Ask him to write somebody else's name, yer honor.

Write my name, said the mayor.

Write yer honor's name! exclaimed the Irishman. Me commit forgery, and going into the police I can't do it, yer honor.

He was enrolled on the spot.

OVER THEIR HEADS.

She—I suppose your French helped you a great deal when you were in Paris?

He—Er—no; you see, all those I had occasion to speak to were tradespeople and all that, you know. They don't understand elegant French.

ARTIFICIAL.

First Menagerie Keeper—What's wrong?

Second Menagerie Keeper—Keep that curtain down until I get the sacred cow's hump on straight.

had no ambition to be anything else. He married a woman who kept a small stationery shop in the north of London.

It was after a good deal of persuasion that she succeeded in getting her husband to

GIVE UP CAB-DRIVING.

She believed that she could make a success of him in the business; she presided over, so, in due course, he was initiated into it, and after accomplishing the task of imparting to him a fair knowledge of the business she went to one of the largest manufacturing stationery firms in the city and induced the principal partner to give her husband a position as a traveller. This position he held for some years, and, with the money they had saved between them, they built a small factory for manufacturing stationery, and so successful was the business that a much larger factory had to be built, and to-day the man who was a London cabby is, thanks to his wife, the managing director of one of the largest stationery firms in the Metropolis.

A grocer's porter at Bristol met a young woman who was engaged in a drapery department in the same city. The struggle for existence after marriage was a hard one. The husband was very poorly paid, and was frequently out of employment. The wife got her employer to lend her a little money, and she opened a small drapery shop, getting the goods on credit from the firms who supplied her employer. She was a smart milliner, and soon worked up a profitable connection. She instructed her husband in the drapery part of the business. The wife infused energy into him, and soon she saw that her efforts were not exerted in vain. He threw his heart and soul into the business, which is to-day an immense one, realizing him an income of several thousand pounds annually.

But what kind of a wife is it who makes a husband? The question is easily answered. She possesses an influence and a knowledge which her husband recognises.

SHE ADVISES HER HUSBAND

in a calm and thoughtful manner. Her husband's interests are hers. To be helpful to her husband, she identifies herself with his affairs; the husband recognises her competence to advise, and knowing that she has full confidence, the wife gradually leads her husband into the position which she desires to see him filling.

It is to wives of this character that the world owes much, and yet knows little or nothing about. But for them, the world would be without some of its most brilliant and illustrious men.

Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire, did not possess the desire to become a rich man until he married a lady who instilled it into him. The great fortune which he has amassed might never have been amassed at all but for Mrs. Carnegie, who has played a most important part in all her husband's business transactions.

Another wife who has made her husband known and respected throughout the length and breadth of the United States is Mrs. McKinley, the wife of the President of that country. Mrs. McKinley has been her husband's leader in nearly every work in which he has been engaged. More than once the President has had the courage and frankness to say in public:

"I am what my wife has made me."

AN INTERESTING STANDARD.

What is your idea of a man of honor?

A man of honor, said the French nobleman, throwing out his chest, is one who will pay his wine bill and card debts, even if he has to marry in order to get the money.

bridge residence and degree. This was running a terrible risk, for it was as likely as not that the young man would turn idle and do no good, and besides, to possess the magic letters B.A. is by no means so good as a good fortune.

It amounted to putting all their eggs into a single and very dangerous basket. In this instance, however, the speculation was successful. The young man had

GOOD STUFF IN HIM.

and responded to his parents' sacrifices. He has now a high position in the Indian Civil Service, and his father and mother live well on the remittance which he gladly affords them. But one has heard of similar hazards which resulted differently.

An example of different views about bringing up sons was given the other day by three fathers who were discussing the matter.

"I'm not so very put out," said one of them, "just because Jim has turned out badly; one out of four is no more failure than must be expected."

The next took a darker, or perhaps a more easy-going view.

"I take it for granted that all my three will go wrong, more or less; and if they don't—well, it will be a pleasant surprise."

The third was more in earnest, and shook his head.

"If any one of my five boys and girls went to the bad, I should never hold up my head again. It would be mostly my fault if they did, and I'm doing, and shall do, all I can to keep them straight."

Of course, the result doesn't depend entirely upon the parents, after all; still, this last man was more likely to make a good investment of his family than either of the others.

NICE FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

In Japan the little girls hold high festival on March 3rd every year, panese court in miniature. On the girls' day, the doll-shops of Tokyo, Kyoto, and other large cities are gaily decked out with what are called "O Hina Sama"—tiny models of people and things, and the whole Japanese court in miniature. On the boys' day, which is sacred to Hachiman, the God of War, all the houses are decorated with gigantic paper carps, floating in the air from poles after the manner of flags—one carp for every son that has been born to the family during the last twelve-month. This display signifies that as the carp swims up the river against the current, so will the sturdy boy overcome all obstacles, rising to fame and fortune.

DID WHAT HE WAS TOLD.

A witness at a recent trial who had been cautioned to give a precise answer to every question put to him, was interrogated by a blustering counsel as follows:

You drive a wagon?

No, sir, I do not.

Why, did you not tell my learned friend so just this moment?

No, sir.

Now, I put it to you on your oath. No prevarication, mind. Do you drive a wagon?

No, sir.

Then, for goodness' sake, what is your occupation?

"I drive a horse."

A SUMMER IMPRESSION.

This world's a Turkish bath immense Within a single hour You dwell in heat that's most intense And then you get a shower.

The list of presents to a newly married couple contains organ from the bride-groom's father. The intention is no doubt to give the house a tone.

BALD**SPOTS**

With-
out help, a
bald spot
never
grows
smaller.
It keeps
spread-
ing, until
at last your friends
say, "How bald he is
getting."

Not easy to cure
an old baldness, but
easy to stop the first
thinning, easy to
check the first falling
out. Used in time,

bald-
ness is
made
impos-
sible
with—
**Ayer's
Hair
Vigor**

It stops falling,
promotes growth, and
takes out all dandruff.

It always restores
color to faded or gray
hair, all the dark, rich
color of early life. You
may depend upon it
every time. It brings
health to the hair.

\$1.00 a bottle. All Druggists.

"I have used your Hair Vigor and
am greatly pleased with it. I have
only used one bottle of it, and yet
my hair has stopped falling out and
has started to grow again nicely."

JULIUS WITT,
March 28, 1890. Canova, S. Dak.

Write the Doctor.

If you do not obtain all the benefits
you expect from the use of the
Vigor, write the Doctor about it.
Address, Dr. J. C. AYER,
Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

THE Hon. Mr. Ross, Premier of
Ontario, and Mrs. Ross, are seeking a
little change by taking a three months
holiday in the Old Country. It is not
likely therefore that there will be any
election for the Legislature this year.

STRIKES of all kinds are very pre-
valent these days. The masters have
combined in all most all trades to
limit the output and put up the price
of their goods. The men combine to
get some of these extra profits. Some
authoritative method of settling the
difference between masters and men
seems to be needed.

THE Conservative party of Lennox
are a very peculiar people. When the
member for Lennox voted for bonuses
of the most outrageous character in
the House of Commons, never a protest

to begin. Every Liberal in the con-
stituency can do something by talking
over the matter with his neighbours.
Remember that list of names used by
Mr. Stratton in the town hall recently.
Remember it was the Tories who
wanted to parcel out Greater Ontario
among themselves. Remember how
hard Sir Oliver Mowat and the
Liberals had to fight to keep that
great heritage for the benefit of the
people at large. If the Tories had
succeeded we would now be confronted
with direct taxation in Ontario!
Remember also that there is not a
Tory government in the whole world
but is in debt, and still getting deeper
in debt.

\$10,000,000 INCREASE.

A GREAT GLASS CONCERN MAY LOCATE
IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The year in the Dominion's finances
closed with June. It shows customs
receipts of \$28,990,254, an increase of
\$81,226 over the preceding twelve
months. To this, though, must be
added collections on the coast and in
Yukon which have not yet reached
Ottawa. These will bring the increase
up to \$200,000. This custom revenue
of thirty million dollars is by far the
largest in the history of Canada. It
is large as compared with last year,
but even more surprising when placed
against earlier records. For instance,
the return for 1896 was twenty
millions. During the month of June
just closed the money so far received
at the department shows a gain over
the same month a year ago of \$148,454.

The minister of militia says he
hopes the Canadian government will
be able to retain, for some time to
come, the services of Maj.-Gen.
O'Grady-Haly, as officer commanding
the Canadian militia. He says that
the despatch extending his appoint-
ment for three months from July was
only a formal one and did not mean
that the imperial authorities were
desirous of his return to England.
The tenor had been misunderstood
when first received.

The Canadian immigration authori-
ties are endeavoring to secure the
removal to the northwest of one of the
largest glass manufacturing concerns
in the United States, situated at
Indianapolis. It seems that the gas
fuel where the works are situated is
giving out and a representative sent
across to investigate the conditions in
Canada, discovered both the quality
of sand and an abundant supply of
natural gas in the territories.

CANNON BALL

Condemned as War Weapons. They Are
Just the Thing in Some Quarters.

"Cannon balls for blasting!"

This sign, hung in a conspicuous
place before the door of a store on
Atlantic avenue, led a reporter inside
and started a bit of questioning upon
the subject.

The proprietor said: "Last fall
when the United States Government
sold all of the old cannon balls and
solid shot which for so many years
were piled in pyramids along the
main street of the navy yard at
Charlestown, we purchased a lot of
them, with little thought of convert-
ing them into anything beside pig-
iron. But a few weeks after we had
piled them here I observed a man

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for As-
similating the Food and Regula-
ting the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerful-
ness and Rest. Contains neither
Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.
NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
Peppermint -
St. Catharine Salts -
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.

A perfect Remedy for Constipa-
tion, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea,
Worms, Convulsions, Feverish-
ness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher,
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

**SEE
THAT THE
FAC-SIMILE**

SIGNATURE

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only.
is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to
you anything else on the plea or promise that
it is "just as good" and "will answer every
purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-
simile
signature
of

Chas. H. Fletcher

HONOURS COME IN OLD AGE

Chinese Students Get Degrees Very Late in
Life.

There is no Senior Wrangler in
China—unless the Dowager-Empress
possesses that qualification in another
sense—but there are tens of thousands
of Chinese students who try every
year for the bachelor degrees awarded
by the seats of learning in the Celestial
Empire.

There are only a certain number of
degrees awarded. Many men do not
get the coveted letters until they are
eighty or ninety years of age, and
their final success is hailed with great
delight than if they had obtained the
honour in their youth.

Only a short time ago an official re-
port stated that at an autumnal ex-
amination in Foo-Choo there were
ninety candidates over eighty years of
age and two over ninety, and the ex-
aminers declared that these aged stu-
dents sent in essays, the composition
of which was good and the handwrit-
ting firm and distinct. Quite recently
the Governor of Honan also published
a report concerning an examination in
which thirteen candidates over ninety
went through the whole nine days' or-
deal, writing essays which were per-
fectly accurate in diction, and showed
no signs of failing years. The pro-
vince of Anhui, however, beat both
these records by providing thirty-five
competitors who were octogenarians
and eighteen who were over ninety
years of age.

his horse and narrowly escaped
ing, being rescued by a passing
who chanced that way.

Later he recovered his horse,
had landed lower down, and re-
to warn the locals. He had
barely ten minutes in the di-
he had to go when he was b-
up short by two men sitting
bank. One called out "Good mo-
and the two advanced to make h-
soner. One was the Boer com-
ant and the other his right-hai-
Krog. They were watching a
British force which was cross-
railway line in the far distanc-
Finding there was no help,
he submitted with good grace,
a closely searched, but no paper
found on him, he having pre-
destroyed those he had carrie-
was deprived of his horse, sadd-
field glass, but his watch and
were left with him.

Kritzinger, he described as a
looking man, about 5 feet 10
in height, broadly built, and sp-
English perfectly. At the t-
their meeting the Boer com-
was attired in lavender coloured
ers, with yellow tanned gait-
well cut coat, starched white
shirt, and a brand new taily
with puggaree. He wore glove-
carried a hunting crop. His me-
well dressed, and all their horse
in splendid condition.

It was believed that one
reasons for General De Wet's
north of the Orange River s-
after his last advance into Cap-
ony was his recognition of Kritz-
ability to carry on the oper-
without his assistance.

valent these days. The masters are combined in all most all trades to limit the output and put up the price of their goods. The men combine to get some of these extra profits. Some authoritative method of settling the difference between masters and men seems to be needed.

THE Conservative party of Lennox are a very peculiar people. When the member for Lennox voted for bonuses of the most outrageous character in the House of Commons never a protest did they make. Bonuses were all right. But when a section of the Liberal party in Lennox oppose bonuses, the Tory candidates swallow the pledge. Anything for the coon.

The trend of all Tory legislation is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. The war in South Africa is nearly over, and does the Tory government make arrangements for the mine owners to pay a large proportion of the cost of the war mainly undertaken in their behalf? The mine owners are rich, therefore they must be treated generously, and the poor man must pay more for his sugar in order that the rich man may not be burdened.

Our friends, who are what is called the Opposition, are a very discontented lot of people. Of course they well may be. They are out of office and likely to remain out, so they amuse themselves and don't hurt us by finding fault whenever possible. Their last outbreak is against the Canadian ministers who are in England, for accepting an invitation to dinner at the National Liberal Club. That the Liberals of Canada should fraternise with the Liberals of England vexes the Tory soul.

With the nomination of Mr. Madole as the party's candidate for the next election to the Legislature, those who are responsible for putting him in the field against his wish, should begin to work on his behalf. Now is the time

FARMERS ATTENTION

Bring your FUR COATS to

M. B. MILLS

and have the rips sewed up, the linings renewed, and bare spots in the fur replaced. It will improve your looks—your comfort, and keep the cost from going to rack before it should be half worn out.

All other fur work made new or repaired

A NUMBER OF COON SKINS WANTED.

OFFICE on Centre Street, across from Carscallen Bros.

SEEDS

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS.

in endless variety, and at the lowest possible prices, at

SYMINGTON'S

place before the door of a store on Atlantic avenue, led a reporter inside and started a bit of questioning upon the subject.

The proprietor said: "Last fall when the United States Government sold all of the old cannon balls and solid shot which for so many years were piled in pyramids along the main street of the navy yard at Charlestown, we purchased a lot of them, with little thought of converting them into anything beside pig iron. But a few weeks after we had stored them here I overheard a quarry owner complaining of the slowness and uncertainty of the old system of steel wedging used in getting out huge blocks of granite and after a bit of thought I suggested the use of cannon balls in the places of steel wedges. We sent about twenty of various sizes and weights out to his quarry, and after the first trial he hurried a team in here with a note that read

"Tried the cannon balls; they are it. Send fifty more; have thrown the steel wedges away."

"The experience of this man led us to send the cannon balls and solid shot to other quarry operators, and within the past month the orders have been coming in so thickly we can scarcely fill them from the stock on hand.

"The method used in getting out great cubes or monoliths from the granite and marble quarries has been to drive steel wedges along the line of the lower portion of the split made by a blast until the great chunk of stone topples over on its face.

"It required a deal of time and number of men with big iron sledges and steel wedges to separate these cubes from the quarry wall from which they had been started by the blast.

"The method now pursued with the cannon balls is to start the block of stone away by a light blast, and then between the quarry face and the block several of the smaller solid shot, usually the 4-inch sort, are dropped down into the aperture. Two men with crowbars give the block a little shake, and the instant the block moves in the slightest manner forward the shot takes up their "purchase" on the space made, when the large cannon balls, some measuring fourteen or fifteen inches and weighing 200 or 300 pounds, are dropped into the top of the gap. Now, the slightest outward jar by levers on the big stone send these heavy cannon balls dropping downward or their own weight, until with an easy forward motion, the cube goes over on its face.

"These shots do away with any driving; of necessity their great weight in proportion to their size forces them downward, and their form prevents any chance of backward setting of the block.

"These cannon balls are also used as rollers, as they take up and go over the inequalities of the quarry surface, and can be rolled in any direction without resetting, thus doing away with the old style wooden rollers.

"I think, Charlie," said Mrs. Smallface to her hopeful, "that I shall put you into long trousers very soon." "But not till after Christmas, ma." "Why not?" "Oh, because, you know, ma, I shall have to go into short stockings, and they don't hold much."

Young Actress—"I expect to rise to greatness in the future."

Manager—"The future, my dear! It isn't your future that makes you great; it's your past."

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

English perfection. At nine in their meeting the Boer commandant was attired in a yellow coloured shirt, with yellow tanned gaiters, well cut coat, starched white shirt and a brand new tall with puggaree. He wore gloves carried a hunting crop. His men were well dressed, and all their horses in splendid condition.

It was believed that one of the reasons for General De Wet's north of the Orange River so after his last advance into Capri was his recognition of Kritzinger's ability to carry on the operation without his assistance.

"I can always tell when a will fail." "How do you manage?" "I simply buy some, then, for a down it goes."

DANGER OF KISSING.

Although Delightful Some Think It Path to Disease.

Kissing! Its dangers! Its delirium! Ever since the daughter of a quackness kissed her child and contracting diphtheria, left mother her family of babies, girls have warned against kissing.

But it is a natural instinct. Biting only is equally necessary this, the soft expression, the wailing of love.

To prohibit it would deprive the instance of one of its few delights would disinherit the unfortunate letarians, who, possessing little have yet this capital, this power, which in a moment's makes them the envy of the unloved, the unloving Midas.

Lord of Millions! Yet without he is without that which, though ecstasy be but for an instant, mortality to paradise and make believe in immortal bliss.

Therefore, as one who at least members her joy, I pray that no be so potent as to annihilate kiss. It is the mother's last tender left as a seal upon the lips, the brow of her child.

It is the prayer of forgiveness, innocent sinners, the unspoken pathy with a broken heart, the ending with the straying, the encouragement to the disheartened.

So distinctive is it in character that its tender breathing on a sister's brow will, like a magician's bring back "how dear to his are the scenes of his childhood, many an eye hard with the bitterness of frozen tears has brimmed over the dew of penitence at the touch of holy, piteous lips.

But as the greatest good in it becomes the weapon of foul evil, or than prohibit kissing let a suggestion whereby the hungry this, the magic touch of youth, measure be fitted for its enjoy and not in ignorance do ill to even the least of the little ones.

First the kisser. Let the read and learn from the wisdom facts that the microscope has to students.

The teeth, at whose roots is deposit called tartar, if scraped

The time to fight consumption, with Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, is in advance. If it threatens, you resist; and you may overcome. Don't be afraid; be brave. tackle it; don't waste time.

Send for FREE SAMPLE and TRY IT. SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, 101 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

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**SEE
HAT THE
-SIMILE
SIGNATURE
—OF—
H. Fletcher
IS ON THE
WRAPPER
OF EVERY
BOTTLE OF
ASTORIA**

is put up in one-size bottles only. It is in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you else on the plea or promise that it is good" and "will answer every purpose. See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

and narrowly escaped drowning rescued by a passing Kaffir hanced that way. or he recovered his horse, which ended lower down, and rode off the locals. He had ridden ten minutes in the direction d to go when he was brought out by two men sitting on a One called out "Good morning," he two advanced to make him pri- One was the Boer command- and the other his right-hand man They were watching a large h force which was crossing the y line in the far distance. ling there was no help for it, mitted with good grace, and was searched, but no papers were on him, he having previously yed those he had carried. He eprived of his horse, saddle and glass, but his watch and money left with him. (zinger, he described as a fine- g man, about 5 feet 10 inches ght, broadly built, and speaking h perfectly. At the time of meeting the Boer commander- tired in lavender coloured trous- with yellow tanned gaiters, a cut coat, starched white linen and a brand new tailyho hat puggaree. He wore gloves and a 5 hunting crop. His men were ressed, and all their horses were endid condition. was believed that one of the is for General De Wet's return of the Orange River so soon his last advance into Cape Col- as his recognition of Kritzinger's to carry on the operations ut his assistance.

DRESS IN COMFORT

these hot days. Our store is full of stylish Ready-to-Wear Goods for Ladies and Men at smaller prices than you'd care to make for. Also a big stock of new White Muslins, Piques, Laces and Allovers.

Ready-to-Wear Skirts—Linen Skirts \$1, 1.25, 1.75 and 2.25. Black Alpaca Skirts, well lined and bound, \$1.50. Black Brocade Skirts, lined all through, full width, \$2.00. Fancy Plaid Stuff Skirts, \$1.35. Fine Dress Skirts, latest shapes, \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 5.00, 6.00.

White Underskirts, 65c.—White Under skirts 65c, \$1, 1.25, 1.50 and up. Some beautiful Skirts made of fine Cambric and lace and insertion trimmed. ASK TO SEE THEM.

White and Colored Waists—Comfort this weather means Blouse Waist wearing. We are making special offerings in waists. Our large sales in this class of goods early in the season gave us room to stock several special bargain lots. They are yours for a small advance. Good Waists 29c. Fine Waists 44c, 49c. Special line extra quality Waists at 69c, 75c, 89c.

The New Bolero Waist is cool and stylish—See it. White Waists, several new lines added to stock. See our specials at \$1.25, 1.40, 1.75. Cheap White Waists, 50c. and up.

A Blouse Silk Bargain.—120 yards Fancy Stripe Japanese Silk, in two good colorings, washing quality, **25 Cents the Yard.**

Cool Underwear—Ladies' Vests 5c, 8c, 10c, 13c, 20c Children's Vests all sizes. White Cotton Underwear, Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers, and Night Robes. Our assortment and prices are not equalled outside the big cities. Summer Corsets, short sides, 50c and 75c.

Men's Outing Shirts—A special line Men's Soft Soft Shirts, collars attached, 75c. Men's Cambric Shirts, open front, collar attached 50c, 75c. Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear 21c, 29c, 50c. Boy's Balbriggan Shirts 25c, all sizes. Boy's Bathing Trunks 8c and 10c. Youth's and Men's Bathing Suits 38c and 45c.

For a Cool Room—use Japanese Floor Matting, 13c, 19c, 20c, 25c, 30c the yard. Paper Window Shades and Roller complete 2 for 25c. New Window Scrims in colors and white 10c.

Remember our way—you are free to look about all you like—one price—plain figures and your money back if you say so.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co

DEROOHE & MADIEN
Barristers,
Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, (and
Voyageurs, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Grange block,
Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate
H. M. DEROOHE, Q. C. 5-1y J. H. MADDEN

A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
40 YEARS EXPERIENCE
12 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hos i al.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5-1y

HERRINGTON & WARNER
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, East-st. Napanee. 6y

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

DENTISTS
C. D. WARTMAN, L.D.S.
C. H. WARTMAN, D.D.S.
Graduates of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, and graduate of Toronto University.
OFFICE—LEONARD BLOCK,
Visits made to Tamworth the first Monday in each month, remaining over Tuesday. Rooms at Wheeler's Hotel.
All other Monday C. D. Wartman will be Yarker.
Napanee office open every day.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,
Dundas Street, Napanee.
H. HUNTER, Prop.
This commodious hotel is centrally situated. Having every convenience for the travelling and business public. Large yard and sheds for farmers.
Good table, best of wines liquors, and ciders.
The comfort of guests is made a first consideration.

THE - DOMINION - BANK
CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,450,000
RESERVE FUND \$2,450,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.
T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

ROBERT LIGHT
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
Lumber, Doors, Sash,
Blinds and Mouldings.

...ing the...
 ...in lavender coloured tr...
 ...yellow tanned gaiters, a
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For a Cool Room—19c, 20c, 25c, 30c the yard.
 Paper Window Shades and Roller complete 2 for 25c.
 New Window Screens in colors and white 10c.

Remember our way—you are free to look
 about all you like—one price—plain figures and
 your money back if you say so.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.

CHEAPSIDE, NAPANEE.

this deposit will sometimes be found
 in a state of decay. And the sub
 stance if placed under a powerful
 microscope will be found to be, at
 least in part, a mass of moving life.

It is not necessary for any disease
 to be in the mouth, throat or any part
 of the body for the breath to be foul,
 and odors are as sure an indication
 of danger as plain is the physician's
 guide to the location of disease.

The simplest remedy for this dang
 erous condition of the teeth and this
 unpleasant malodorous breath is the
 application of precipitated chalk.

Used several times per day for dis
 eased teeth and gums, washed off with
 water and applied before sleep, the un
 conscious swallowing of the saliva
 carrying some of the chalk will not
 only ameliorate the unhealthy condi
 tion of the gums but arrest decay of
 the teeth. It will also improve the
 condition of the stomach, and thus, if
 there be no cancerous root or inflam
 mation of the throat and intestines,
 relieve the dangerous effect of a kiss.

Mothers should learn that the clean
 ness of a child's mouth is more nec
 essary to health than a clean face.
 Even cleanliness of the body is less
 powerful in effect than cleanliness of
 the gums. The free use of a tooth
 brush, not too hard, with equally free
 use of precipitated chalk, will so ac
 custom a child to the freshness of a
 pure mouth, allied to the moral
 thought of pure words coming there
 from, that the result will not only be
 more healthy kissing but more healthy
 living.—Mrs. George Spencer, in
 N. Y. Eve. World.

SIDE VIEWS OF LIFE

Better an ounce of to-day than a
 pound of to-morrow.

Your secret is your servant, but give
 it liberty and it becomes your master.

The real proof of the pudding is in
 the state of your health the morning
 after you have eaten it.

Man's inhumanity to man enables
 the policeman to draw his salary.

The oftener a man's idols are shat
 tered the less he cares for divinities.

A woman's curiosity will go twice
 as far as her pin money.

The pessimist who is always looking
 for something to rail at can find it in
 a mirror.

Babies are coupons of interest at
 tached to the bonds of matrimony.

Better one enemy that you are sure
 of than a dozen doubtful friends.

The widower who goes to court a
 second time merely moves for a new
 trial.—Chicago News.

Window Screens, 19c., at
 People's Fair.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

De Big Fool Tree.

Oh, dere's beech, an dere's maples
 Dat is waitin foh de spring
 An lis'nin foh de souf win'
 To come a-whisperin,
 But de one I mos'ly notice
 Is as queer it kin be;
 It grows out by de gyabden;
 It's de big fool tree!

De fustes' glimpse of sunshine
 Dat comes peekin frow de cloud
 Will bring de buds a-smilin
 So kyahlless an so proud.
 De fustes' fros' dat hits it
 Demolishes its glee,
 An de col' wave shakes wif laughter
 At de big fool tree.

It 'minds me of some people
 Who jes' trifles life away;
 'Sted of waitin foh dah chances
 An a-workin day by day,
 Dey blossoms out of season,
 An it's mighty sad to see
 How de chillin fros' done ketch 'em,
 Like de big fool tree!

And Now They Never Speak.

Mr. Parkslope—When a lady tells me
 it is her birthday and I know she is
 past 35, I find it is best to change the
 subject instead of asking her how old
 she is.

Miss Babylon—What a coincidence,
 your speaking of it! This happens to
 be my birthday.

Mr. Parkslope (quickly)—Oh, indeed!
 What lovely weather we are having!

An injury forgiven is better than an
 injury revenged.

A physician says that people who
 sleep with their mouths shut live long
 est.

When a woman is really in love
 with a man she thinks he looks grace
 ful eating soup.

A widow's grief cannot always be
 measured by its sighs.

Artist's Limitations.

One day a little girl was seated in a
 chair on the platform and her class
 mates were given the order to sketch
 her as they saw her.

The result varied.
 Some of the drawings looked like
 human beings in a state of repose,
 others like wooden dolls. But one lit
 tle girl had drawn the chair and a
 tiny figure standing in front of it.

"Mary," said the discouraged teach
 er, "didn't I say, 'Draw Amelia as you
 saw her?'"

"Yes'm."

"Well, is she standing in front of
 the chair?"

"No'm. She's sitting on it."

"Then why didn't you draw her
 sitting?"

Tears came into the child's eyes.
 She was misunderstood.

"But I hadn't got to it," she said.
 I was just going to bend her down
 when you rang the bell."—Pearson's

ROBERT LIGHT

MANUFACTURER AND
 DEALER IN

Lumber, Doors, Sash,
 Blinds and Mouldings.

Bee Hives and Sections

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Orders Solicited.

FACTORY, Richard St.,
 Napanee.

Don't Burn Your Money

Save it by removing the incrustation.
 Give a long life to your Steam Boiler,
 Valves, Steam Pipes, etc., which is sure to
 be done by the use of

Sutton Boiler Compound



Every up-to-date steam user is alive to its
 many good qualities.
 For everything in the mill supply line ask

Wm. Sutton Compound Co.,

Of Toronto, Limited

86 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont. 411f

WHEN...
 YOU ARE

suffering from Backache, Rheu
 matism, Dropsy, or other forms of
 Kidney Disease, and if you have not
 got relief, and where other remedies
 have failed, you should use

ELECTINE
 KIDNEY
 BEANS



They are the best. 25 doses—25 cts.
 Your druggist, or by mail.

THE
 ELECTINE MEDICINE CO.
 LIMITED
 188 ADELAIDE ST. W.
 TORONTO

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE A NICE STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHES.

Tweeds, Suitings, Worsteds and Overcoatings, to select from, and respectfully solicit a call from intending purchasers, as we will sell you the above at from 10 per cent to 20 per cent less than they can be bought elsewhere in town.

Orders for Suits or Overcoats promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

441y

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

No. 19

Taking effect July 2, 1900.

Eastern Standard Time.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3, No. 5
Lve Tweed	0	A.M. 6 30	P.M. 3 05	Lve Deseronto	0	A.M. 6 45	P.M. 3 15
Stoco	3	6 38	3 05	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 20
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 35
Marlbank	13	7 10	3 50	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	4 30
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	4 50
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 15	Newburgh	17	8 19	5 00
Wilson	24	8 00	4 35	Thomson's Mills	18	8 30	5 10
Enterprise	26	8 15	4 45	Camden East	19	8 48	5 15
Mudlake Bridge	28	8 30	4 55	Yarker	23	8 55	5 35
Moscow	31	8 45	5 10	Arr Yarker	23	9 07	5 45
Galbraith	33	8 55	5 20	Galbraith	25	9 20	5 57
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	5 25	Moscow	27	9 30	6 05
Camden East	39	9 10	5 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	9 40	6 20
Thomson's Mills	40	9 15	5 40	Enterprise	32	9 50	6 30
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 50	Wilson	34	10 00	6 40
Napanee Mills	43	9 40	6 00	Tamworth	36	10 10	6 50
Napanee	49	9 55	6 15	Erinsville	41	10 25	7 05
Deseronto Junction	54	10 10	6 30	Marlbank	45	10 40	7 15
Arr Deseronto	58	10 25	6 45	Larkins	51	10 55	7 30
				Stoco	55	11 10	7 45
				Arr Tweed	58	11 15	7 50

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.			
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3, No. 5
Lve Kingston	0	A.M. 6 30	P.M. 4 00	Lve Deseronto	0	A.M. 6 45	P.M. 3 15
G. T. R. Junction	2	6 38	4 10	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	3 20
Glenvale	10	6 50	4 30	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	3 35
Murvale	14	7 10	4 50	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	4 30
Arr Sydenham	19	7 25	5 00	Napanee Mills	15	8 00	4 50
Lv Harrowsmith	23	7 40	5 10	Newburgh	17	8 19	5 00
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	5 00	Thomson's Mills	18	8 30	5 10
Frontenac	22	8 25	5 15	Camden East	19	8 48	5 15
Arr Yarker	26	8 35	5 25	Yarker	23	8 55	5 35
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	5 40	Arr Yarker	23	9 07	5 45
Camden East	30	9 10	5 50	Galbraith	25	9 20	5 57
Thomson's Mills	32	9 25	6 00	Moscow	27	9 30	6 05
Newburgh	34	9 40	6 10	Enterprise	30	9 40	6 20
Napanee Mills	39	9 55	6 25	Wilson	32	9 50	6 30
Arr Napanee	40	10 10	6 40	Tamworth	34	10 00	6 40
Lve Napanee	40	10 15	6 45	Erinsville	36	10 10	6 50
Deseronto Junction	45	10 30	6 55	Marlbank	41	10 25	7 05
Arr Deseronto	49	10 45	7 10	Larkins	45	10 40	7 15
				Stoco	51	10 55	7 30
				Arr Kingston	55	11 10	7 45

B. C. CARTER,

Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN,

Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD,

Superintendent

BALDNESS!

Thin Hair,
Discolored Hair, Etc

Prof. DORENWEEND
COMING!

....He will be at....

PAISLEY HOUSE, NAPANEE,
THURSDAY, JULY 18th

with HAIR GOODS, Ladies' and
Gents' WIGS, TOUPEES,
BANGS, WAVY & PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES
of every description, etc.

He can improve your personal appearance.
Plain features and disfigured heads caused
through the loss of hair made perfection,
Thousands owe their fine looks to the skill of
Prof. Dorenweend.

Human hair ADORNS and PROTECTS the
head.

Don't fail to see his new PATENT HAIR
STRUCTURE, patented all over the world.

Private Apartments Secured at Hotel.



make them invaluable in making up
a healthful diet.

There is a constant discussion about
the relative value of meat diet, as
contrasted with that of cereals and
vegetables. Dr. Brubaker has calculated
the actual value of animal and
vegetable diet in plain figures. He
shows that one quarter the vegetable
food taken into the system remains
undigested, while in meats the undi-
gested portion is only one-tenth.

As neither animal nor vegetable
foods contain the nutritive elements
in proper proportions to satisfy the
human system man's instinct has led
him to make a combination of the two
kinds of diet.

To construct a scientific diet it is
only necessary to combine two or
more foods in sufficient quantities to
furnish the amount of nitrogen and
carbon required by the body in
twenty-four hours. Here is what Dr.
Brubaker considers a "scientific"
amount and assortment of food per
day:

Meat.....	Half pound
Bread.....	One pound
Fats.....	One-quarter pound
Potatoes.....	One pound
Milk.....	Half pint
Eggs.....	Quarter pound
Cheese.....	One-third pound

This makes a weight of three and
a third pounds of solid food. But to
thrive upon this diet a person must
add the amount of acids, sugar, or
salts, which his particular system
needs. The natural craving of the ap-
petite is a pretty good guide in this
matter.—New York Journal.

HIS NOSE WAXED AND WANED

Curious Delusion Which Brought a French
Artillery Officer to an Insane Asylum.

The Independent des Pyrenees Ori-
entales gives an account of a curious
affair which has just happened at
Perpignan.

For some weeks past an officer of
artillery, Captain C—, has been af-
flicted with a somewhat curious
mania. He imagined that his nose kept
varying in size, being one day enor-
mously large and another shrinking
to nothing at all. Strange to say
except for this hallucination, the offi-
cer in question was perfectly sane, and
carried out his duties with the utmost
exactitude.

A few days ago he was called to the
headquarters of the army corps, and
was ordered to proceed at once, under
the escort of a brother-officer and
a hospital attendant, to the lunatic
asylum at Limoux. He was refused
permission even to return to his quar-
ters to get some clothes and money.
On arriving at the lunatic asylum he
found himself in the midst of a crowd
of lunatics of all kinds. Captain C—
was deeply affected, and threw him-
self, weeping, into the arms of his
comrade. "It is all over," he said.
"I feel that if I remain among these
people I shall be as mad as they in
eight days."—New York Herald.

A Detroit wire fence company may
establish a factory at Peterboro'.

E. J. Davis is now proprietor of
the Merrickville Star.

Strathena, N.W.T., has decided to
raise \$12,000 for fire protection pur-
poses.

A photographer of Zurich has in-
vented an apparatus for taking long-
distance photos. He took a good
photo of Sautis, 120 miles from Yver-
where he had fixed an apparatus 10ft.
long.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Prospects are good for a heavy crop
of hay in this district.

A number from here attended the
lawn social at Mr. Neilson's, Wilton,
on Friday night, also the one on Tues-
day night this week.

Mrs Lapum has the new addition to
her house completed, which adds much
to its appearance.

Mr. Wm. Lapum is on the sick list.

Mrs. A. McLean, of Oxbow, N.W.T.,

Napanee Model School MI Promotions.

Honor standing is principally
by the pupils work throughout the
indicated by the monthly report
WESTWARD.

Pt. I.—Pt. II.—(Honors)—F
Hardy, E. Davis, H Rankin, H
Anderson, B. Johnston, E E
Loucks, G Miller.

(Pass)—B Bennet, S Kin
Valleau, S. Lindsay, J. Wilson,
L Peterson.

Jr. II.—Sr. II.—(Honors)—I
N Gibson, E Johnston, N Jol
Powell, J Gibson, E Vanastrin
J Murphy, A Walker, C Wa
Weller, F Mills, C Wilson.

(Pass)—V Vandervoort, C H
Amey, O Madden, N Davis, N
M Stark, R Dinner, M Har
Walker, J Weedsdale, J McC
Tramley.

Sr. II.—Jr. III.—(Honors)—S
M Foster, A Storms, G Moore,
O Madden.

(Pass)—I Briggs, L Herri
Leonard, S McGinness, A Kin
Bartlett, W Downer, O Sha
Hearns, H Howell.

Jr. III.—Sr. III.—(Honors)—
M Miller, A Holmes, M Vrooman
F Clapp, M Wilson, W Tobey, H
P Spencer, H Gleeson.

(Pass)—L McConkey, H
Thompson, J Lindsay, M Nolan
J Loucks, L Rockwell, G Amey, I
W Buchanan, N Evans.

Sr. III.—Jr. IV.—(Honors)—E
ton, E Anderson, R Davis, K
L Plumley, V Vandervoort, F
O'Brien, O Smith, K Chatterso
den, B Waggar, W. Templeton,
F Freeman, M Stovel, B
L Madden, H Rockwell, H
Vanastrine, C Bowen, A Pa
Hinch, M Conger, A Walsh,
Laura Stovel.

(Pass)—R Rikley, E Frizzell,
A Mills, H Trimble, G Graham
E Canniff, C Ellison, M Miles
anan, H Denison, J Johnston, P
L Fizzariello.

Jr. IV.—Sr. IV.—(Honors)—
Woodcock, E Sobey, M Stevens.

(Pass) K Vine, M Norris, G
Brown, I McKim, M Shorey, H
McIntyre, R Norris, D Rose.

EAST WARD.

Jr. Pt. II.—Sr. Pt. II.—(E
Loucks, A Cowan, G Kelley, L
burgh, G Ward, G Dickenson, C
Chatterson, H Crouch, D I
Hurst.

(Pass)—M Paul, P Giroux, I
M Baughan, T Pringle, J Kink
Sr. Pt. II.—Jr. I. (Honors)—
water, G Dryden, M Pearson, M
L Graham, R Root, C Cornwa
B Conger, P Laidley, G Oliver,
Switzer, O Lefebvre.

(Pass)—E Loucks, G Grange,
H Keeley, A Wheeler, G Conve

Jr. II.—Sr. II.—(Honors)—V
L Cornwall, J Vine, R Conge
strong, R Craig, V McLaughli
pard, B Loucks, P York, H M
Smith, L Smith, M Vanastrine.

(Pass)—G Deshane, H M
Crouch, M Rikley.

Jr. III.—Sr. III.—(Honors)—
W McLaughlin, C Loucks, I
Root, W Wilson, H Williams,
O McMillan, W Craig, M Paul.

(Pass)—F Bland, O Keely, A
Norris, H Vanluven, G Chu
Dafae.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lad
her Deafness and Noises in t
Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear I
sent £1,000 to his Institute, s
people unable to procure the Ear
have them free. Apply to
A. W. G. The Institute, 780, El
New York, U. S. A.

TOWN COUNCIL

{ Council
July

Council met on Tuesday eve
Carscallen in the chair.

Councillors present—Leonar
ton Carson, Waller and Madol

BANGS, WAVY & PLAIN FRONTS, SWITCHES of every description, etc.

He can improve your personal appearance. Plain features and disfigured heads caused through the loss of hair made perfection. Thousands owe their fine looks to the skill of Prof. Dorenwend.

Human hair ADORNS and PROTECTS the head.

Don't fail to see his new PATENT HAIR STRUCTURE, patented all over the world.



Private Apartments Secured at Hotel.

Remember for only One Day.

First class cut hair, especially grey and white hair taken in exchange.

DR. PERRY G. GOLDSMITH,
BELLVILLE.
Late clinical assistant at the Central London Hosp. Throat and Ear Hospital, and the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfield Eye Hospital London England, will be in Napance at the Paisley House, in the afternoon and evening of the third Monday in each month for consultation in diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. 26-m

L. O. & B. of Q. Sbt. Co., Ltd.

Pan-American—Buffalo

Strs. "North King" and "Caspian."

—RETURN FARES:
\$5.00 Tickets good 20 days. **\$5.00**
\$3.70 Tickets good 3 days. **\$3.70**

Steamer leaves Deseronto daily, except Monday, at 9:31 p.m. for Rochester and Buffalo.

KINGSTON AND 1000 ISLANDS.
Steamer leaves for Kingston, Picton and 1000 Islands daily, except Monday, at 5:12 a.m.

Right reserved to change time with or without notice.
H. H. GILBERTS-LENEE, Genl. Manager, Kingston.
J. L. BOYES, Agent, Napance.

Hay Fork Rope, Pullies, Paris Green, Machine Oil, Paint Oil, pure, quality best, Prices lowest. **BOYLE & SON.**

A Wiarnton farmer wishes to give the public the benefit of what he has discovered as a means of preventing flies from annoying horses. For a couple of years he has mixed coal oil with axle grease, to about the consistency of castor oil, and with the mixture anointed his stock. He states positively that animals so treated will not be bothered with flies. He has recommended it to others, who tried the mixture with the same result.

Never Say Die.

You may be weak, miserable, nervous, sleepless, your digestion may be poor, and you despair. Never say die, until you have used Ferrozone, the most wonderful blood maker, nerve strengthener and brain invigorator. It tones up the whole system. You can eat anything and digest it if you use Ferrozone. You sleep well. You make blood quickly, strength increases daily, in a short time you're well. Try Ferrozone, which you can obtain at A. W. Grange & Bro.'s drug store.

An editor, who died of starvation on a diet of turnip tops and bran, was being escorted to heaven by an angel, and he asked if he could see the other place before ascending, to which the angel agreed. He soon sat by a furnace fanning himself and gazing with rapture upon a lot of people in the fire, and a sign over the furnace which read, "Delinquent Subscribers." The angel wanted to go on, but the editor said: "I'm not coming; this is heaven enough for me."

Toothache Cured in One Minute.

Not only toothache, but any nerve pain is cured instantly by Polson's Nerviline. Thousands have testified that its powerful, penetrating, pain-subduing properties make it an absolute cure for neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, cramps, colic and all other pains and aches that beset mankind. The world is challenged to equal Nerviline as a household liniment. Large bottle 25 cents.

WHAT A MAN SHOULD EAT

ALL MEAT CAN BE DIGESTED.

A Physician Tells the Exact Amount for a Healthy Person—Scientific Diet for one Day.

A famous physician has made up a new system of what people should eat to be healthy. He figures this out in as exact, scientific way as an engineer calculates how much coal his engine needs daily. He calculates that a person needs three and one-third pounds of solid food daily.

But the knowledge of what weight of food a person should consume a day does not settle the diet question, which is one of the most important things in life to every person.

A set of this great physician's diet tables, while not as lucious looking as a French chef's table d'hôte menu, will result in better digestion. In these tables this physiologist shows the different degrees of nourishment in the various kinds of meats, cereals, and vegetables.

Among meats beef stands at the head of the list for its proteids, or albuminous qualities, with the exception of fowl. But as the percentage of fat is less in beef than in fowl it is more easily digested. The presence of fat in meat tends to retard digestion by preventing the digestive fluids from making their way in between fibres.

Eggs are to be regarded as complete natural food, as they contain all the necessary food principles.

Milk is the natural food for the young of all animals, as well as of man. Under a microscope milk is seen to consist of a clear fluid filled with small oily globes one-millionth of an inch in diameter. These globes contain the nourishing quality of milk, called casein. When taken into the stomach it is coagulated, but passes on easily through the digestive organs of children.

That the cereals are most important and useful food is shown by the fact that they contain such large percentages of sugars, starch, and gums, called carbohydrates, as well as a considerable amount of proteids or albuminoids. But, owing to the cellulose or woody fibre which covers the kernels they are somewhat difficult of digestion.

MEAT AND VEGETABLES.

Vegetables vary greatly in nutritive value and digestibility. The cellulose in them, however, tends to retard digestion. For this reason nearly all vegetables require cooking. When subjected to heat and moisture not only is the texture of the vegetable softened, but the starch grains are partially converted into sugar and other substances easily assimilated. Potatoes, when well cooked, are easily digested because they contain but little cellulose.

Ripe fruits, oranges, lemons, grapes, pears, peaches, cherries, apples, and berries generally, have but little nourishing quality, as they consist of 75 to 85 per cent of water. But the sugars and acids which they contain

LAPUM'S WEST.

Prospects are good for a heavy crop of hay in this district.

A number from here attended the lawn social at Mr. Neilson's, Wilton, on Friday night, also the one on Tuesday night this week.

Mrs Lapum has the new addition to her house completed, which adds much to its appearance.

Mr. Wm. Lapum is on the sick list. Mrs. A. McLean, of Oxbow, N.W.T., has been spending the past week with her sister, Mrs. Casson Davy.

Messrs. Jas. and Edward Hogeboom, of Conway, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. Sperry Rikley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson, of Yarker, spent Sunday at Mr. H. Bush's.

Mr. John Brown was calling on friends in Lapum's North on Sunday. A wedding in the near future.

TO THE DEAF.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD CURED!

THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT.

HARLEY'S CELEBRATED REMEDY has proved itself so remarkably successful that it justly takes the foremost place of Aural Remedies.

This success is accounted for by the extremely penetrative nature of the preparation, which enables it to operate upon the middle and Inner Ear—the actual seat of the disease.

Every sufferer from deafness, noises in the ears, Discharges, &c., should immediately give this remedy a trial. **IT IS RECOMMENDED WITH THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE.** It does not matter how long you have been suffering, nor what remedies you have tried. **IF YOU WANT YOUR HEARING RESTORED, OR THE NOISES IN THE HEAD BANISHED, OR THE DISCHARGE FROM THE EARS STOPPED, THEN GIVE THIS REMEDY AN IMMEDIATE TRIAL,** and you will be agreeably surprised at the marvellous power it possesses.

In these days of wonderful invention and discovery, especially in the Medical world, the greatest difficulties are being overcome, and many diseases which a few years ago were deemed absolutely incurable, are to-day cured with comparative ease. **WHY SHOULD THIS NOT APPLY TO DEAFNESS?** Many persons will argue, that having spent so much money upon various treatments and so-called "cures," they do not feel inclined to spend more. To these same persons we strongly appeal, and ask them to, at least, **MAKE ONE MORE EFFORT TO REGAIN THE INESTIMABLE BENEFIT OF HEARING** by using **HARLEY'S** Remedy. It does not cost much, **A PACKAGE SUFFICIENT TO CURE ANY ORDINARY CASE,** being mailed post free, with full directions and testimonials, upon receipt of **ONE DOLLAR.**

A small trial package will be forwarded to any address in Canada upon receipt of 50c. (Canadian stamps accepted).

ORDER DIRECT FROM:—

THE JAMES HARLEY CO.,

23, Stockdale Road, South Lambeth, London, England.

der Deafness and Noises in the Ear. Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear sent £1,000 to his Institute, so people unable to procure the Ear have them free. Apply to A. W. G. The Institute, 780, E. New York, U. S. A.

TOWN COUNCIL

{ Council
July:

Council met on Tuesday evening at Carcallen in the chair.

Councillors present—Leonard, Carson, Waller and Madole. The Minutes of the former month read and confirmed.

Mr. E. Lefebvre made application for the position of electrician in with the fire alarm system. £ of £190 a year he agrees to take the system, make all necessary furnish his own material, and furnish all articles used in batteries, besides inspecting boxes twice a week.

Coun. Symington presented urer's monthly report which w The Street committee presented sheet amounting to \$90.85, p streets, which was adopted.

The question as to whether should build the second storey public library next received th of the council. Mr. Thos. representing the Public Libr was present and made a few reference to the cost of building storey, and matters pertaining. The original contract calls for on of a flat roof, but it has decided to have a cottage difference in the cost being in th hood of \$50, as it was thought roof would add greatly to the of the building. The present asks \$475 for building the sec and the material used would about \$250 more, that is, the second storey would cost about brick \$150, the change to the c \$50, and the putting in of a sid for the upper flat about \$5, ma about \$725. This amount wou vide for the completion of the b the inside in the second flat. T as a whole with the exception Symington approved of th he being of the opinion council was entering upon a sch in after years would prove burc the town, and he stated he entertain the idea of favoring If the proposed grant was mad and building would be made o town, and would become an ase Symington claimed it would not l as it would be an expense and w fore be a liability, which wou l the years passed by. After co discussion Couns. Leonard a made a motion that the town for the above purpose, in accor the proposition made by the Board at the special meeting hel 24th, which was carried.

A petition from the residents al street between Bridge and Thom asking that the town have removed outside the trees, wa to the Street committee to report

On motion of Couns. Symi Carson the chairman of the Sanitary Committee was inst furnish the council at its nex with a list of names of the p present receiving aid from, the gether with the amount each rece

The matter of having the w the public thoroughfares cut was hands of the Street committee v to act.

The Street committee was stracted to write to Kingston and the cost of a car load of crushe said granite to be used for build inga.

Coun. Waller stated that M Abrams was willing to accept \$10 all claim against the town to received by a loose plank in the On motion the amount was grant

The following accounts were paid: J. Storms \$1.00; J. J \$11.25; Chas. Pollard \$4.00.

The treasurer asked for and wa vouchers for \$36.30.

Council adjourned.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

Model School Midsummer Promotions.

standing is principally determined pupils work throughout the year, as d by the monthly reports.

WEST WARD.

-Pt. II.—(Honors)—F Brown, H E. Davis, H Rankin, H Gibson, G n. B. Johnston, E Howard, L G Miller.

-B Bennet, S Kingsbury, D S. Lindsay, J. Wilson, L. Evans, ion.

-Sr. II.—(Honors)—E Douglas, n, E Johnston, N Johnston, M. J Gibson, E Vandaistine, N Soby, hy, A Walker, C Wartman, C F Mills, C Wilson.

-V Vandevort, C Hearnese, E O Madden, N Davis, M Bartlett, k, R Dinner, M Hamilton, W J Webedale, J McConkey M

-Jr. III.—(Honors)—S Peterson, r, A Storms, G Moore, C Moore, in.

-I Briggs, L Herrington, H S McGinness, A Kimmerly, F W Downer, O Shannon, W H Howell.

-Sr. III.—(Honors)—A Preston, A Holmes, M Vrooman, D Tobey, M Wilson, W Tobey, H Howard, er, H Gleeson.

-L McConkey, H Steacy, J n, J Lindsay, M Nolan, N Smith, L Rockwell, G Amey, M Johnson, man, N Evans..

-Jr. IV.—(Honors)—H Herring- nderson, R Davis, K Johnston, ey, V Vandervoort, F Briggs, G O Smith, K Chatterson, L Mor- Vagar,, W. Templeton, H Goode, man, M Stovel, B Baughan, en, H Rockwell, H Baker, P ge, C Bowen, A Paul, Ethel M Conger, A Walsh. G Kelley, ovel.

-R Rikley, E Frizzell, B Conway, H Trimble, G Graham, H Boyle, if, C Ellison, M Miles, E Buch- Denison, J Johnston, P Witmarsh, iello.

-Sr. IV.—(Honors)—R Daly, I k, E Sobey, M Stevens. K Vine, M Norris, G Gamble, S McKim, M Shorey, H Pruyn, C R Norris, D Rose, H Benson.

EAST WARD.

-II.—Sr. Pt. II.—(Honors)—M A Cowan, G Kelley, L Vauvalken- Ward, G Dickenson, O Wagar, G on, H Crouch, D Morden, M

-M Paul, P Giroux, L Switzer, an, T Pringle, J Kinkley.

-II.—Jr. II.—(Honors)—G Vande- Dryden, M Pearson, M Trumpour, m, R Root, C Cornwall, E Vine, P Laidley, G Oliver, F Blair, A O Lefebvre.

-E Loucks, G Grange, H Fellows, A Wheeler, G Conway.

-Sr. II.—(Honors)—W Meagher, vall, J Vine, R Conger, M Arm- R Craig, V McLaughlin, L Shep- Loucks, P York, H McAfee, T Smith, M Vanaalstine.

-G Deshane, H Murdock, R M Rikley..

-Sr. III.—(Honors)—C Knight, ughlin, C Loucks, M Bell, L Wilson, H Williams, C Keely, an, W Craig, M Paul.

-F Bland, O Keely, A Walker, S H Vanluven, G Chapman, E

DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of ness and Noises in the Head by olson's Artificial Ear Drums, has 00 to his Institute, so that deaf able to procure the Ear Drums may m free. Apply to Department The Institute, 780, Eight Avenue k, U. S. A. 24-1-y.

TOWN COUNCIL

(Council Chamber, July 2nd, 1901.

met on Tuesday evening, Mayor n in the chair. lora present—Leonard, Syming.

THE POLLARD PRINTING COMPANY (Limited).

For hot weather we have a full stock of

Hammocks

We have them at \$3.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 75c.

FANS

Feather Fans at \$3.00, 1.50, 1.00, and 75c. Gauze and Linen Fans, 25c. Palm Leaf Fans, 2 for 5c.

Children's Wagons

Children's Carts at 30c, 25c, and 15c. Doll Cabs at \$1.75, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 60c and 40c. Velocipedes at \$2.50, and 3.50.

Lunch Baskets

in all sizes 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c 30 cents.

Ladies' Finger Purses at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00.

Purses for ladies or gentlemen, girls or boys, at prices ranging from 5c to \$1.50.

The Pollard Printing Company, LIMITED.

ON BANKS OF THE CLYDE

CENTRE OF WORLD INDUSTRY

Great Ship-building Trade Carried on by About Forty Firms—A Marvellous Output Every Year.

Frederick Dalmon had an illustrated article on Clyde shipbuilding in a recent issue of the Pall Mall Magazine. He recalls the fact that in 1770 an engineer consulted by the authorities deepened the River Clyde to four or five feet right up to Glasgow at low water, in place of the depth of 14 inches, which was its natural depth. To-day the Clyde has a uniform depth of about 30 feet, and the biggest liners can be taken to the centre of the city. This much, without which Glasgow could have become neither the shipping nor shipbuilding centre it now is, has been achieved at a cost of something like fifteen millions sterling. Two millions have been spent simply in dredging during the last fifty years, and there is now a large fleet of steamboats with very ingenious machinery, employed in this service.

Clyde shipbuilding is now carried on by about forty firms, but more than half the tonnage comes from six or eight yards. These firms have each a special reputation in their trade, one yard being noted for its huge warships and liners, another for its huge cargo boats, a third for large light pleasure craft. Beginning a little below the Customs station at Mavisbank, the

specialty trained staff. Another interesting feature of Messrs. Dennys' works is the award of premiums to the workmen for any improvement, however small, they may be able to suggest or effect in tools, machinery or method.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

In 1661—fifty years after the launch of the Comet—the output on the Clyde was nearly 67,000 tons. In 1898 it reached a total of 466,832 tons, comprising 328 vessels. Enormous as these figures seem, they nevertheless represent a decline in Clyde shipbuilding relative to the rest of the country which has taken place during the last few years. In 1898 the tonnage launched on the Clyde was considerably less than a third of the total launched in British waters; in 1880 it actually exceeded one-half. But an examination of the figures clearly shows that the change in the percentage has been brought about by the advance of Newcastle, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Belfast, rather than by falling-off on the part of Glasgow. When steel was first introduced in 1878, the prestige of the Clyde for ocean liners was at its height. According to data given by Mr. David Pollock, the naval architect, 79 of 138 vessels of 4,000 tons and upwards which were built between 1858 (the Great Eastern's year) and 1884 came from yards between Glasgow and Greenock. The superiority of steel once demonstrated it was at once made auxiliary to skillful engineering as a means of maintaining this

the ripe age of ninety years, scores the modest total of only 201 descendants. She began with eleven children, and there are ninety, sixty and forty of the succeeding generations respectively.

The least prolific of all is the youngest child, William, but even at that he can boast of 166 Kentuckians who owe their existence to him. He has eleven children, seventy-five grandchildren, fifty great-grandchildren, and thirty great-great-grandchildren.

By blood and affinity there are in the county of Cumberland and the country adjacent thereto no fewer than twelve thousand persons included in this family fold. If this is not a record there is some other remarkable family to be heard from.

Columbus sailed from Palos on a Friday; discovered America on a Friday; the Mayflower arrived at Provincetown on a Friday; "Bunker Hill" was won on Friday; Cornwallis surrendered on a Friday; Lincoln was shot on a Friday; Marat was killed by Charlotte Corday on the thirteenth; the French occupied Madrid on the thirteenth; Napoleon surrendered at Sedan on a Friday; France declared war against Prussia on a Friday; China asked Japan to stop the war on a Friday. There are dozens of other dates; events happen on Friday and on the thirteenth of the month just as well as on other days.

...cilves and voices in the lead by
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\$000 to his Institute, so that deaf
inable to procure the Ear Drums may
hem free. Apply to Department
G. The Institute, 780, Eight Avenue
ork, U. S. A. 24-1 ly.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
July 2nd, 1901.

cil met on Tuesday evening, Mayor
len in the chair.

cillors present—Leonard, Syming-
rean, Waller and Madole.

Minutes of the former meeting were
id confirmed.

E. Lefebvre made application for
sition of electrician in connection
e fire alarm system. For the sum
a year he agrees to take charge of
tem, make all necessary repairs and
his own material, and also to
all articles used in making the
as, besides inspecting the alarm
vice a week.

Symington presented the treas-
monthly report which was adopted.
Street committee presented a pay-
mounting to \$90.85, paid out on
which was adopted.

question as to whether the town
build the second storey of the new
library next received the attention
council. Mr. Thos. Johnston,

nting the Public Library Board,
sent and made a few remarks in
ce to the cost of building the second
and matters pertaining thereto.

ginal contract calls for the putting
a flat roof, but it has since been
to have a cottage roof, the

ice in the cost being in the neighbor-
f \$50, as it was thought the cottage
uld add greatly to the appearance
building. The present contractor

75 for building the second storey
e material used would amount to
250 more, that is, the floor in the
storey would cost about \$45, extra

150, the change to the cottage roof
d the putting in of a side entrance
upper flat about \$5, making in all

725. This amount would not pro-
the completion of the building on
le in the second flat. The council
hole with the exception of Coun-

ton * approved of the grant,
ing of the opinion that the
was entering upon a scheme which

* years would prove burdensome to
wn, and he stated he could not
in the idea of favoring the grant.

roposed grant was made, the land
ilding would be made over to the
nd would become an asset, and Mr.

ton claimed it would not be an asset
uld be an expense and would there-
a liability, which would increase as

re passed by. After considerable
ion Couns. Leonard and Waller

motion that the town grant \$550
above purpose, in accordance with
osition made by the Library

at the special meeting held on June
hich was carried.

ition from the residents along Centre
between Bridge and Thomas streets,
that the town have the walk

d outside the trees, was referred
Street committee to report.

notion of Couns. Symington and
the chairman of the Poor and
y Committee was instructed to

the council at its next meeting
a list of names of the persons at
receiving aid from the town to

with the amount each receives,
matter of having the weeds along
lic thoroughfares out was left it the

of the Street committee with power

Street committee was also in-
d to write to Kingston and ascertain
t of a car load of crushed granite,
anite to be used for building cross-

Waller stated that Mrs. Peter
s was willing to accept \$10 in full of
im against the town for injuries
d by a loose plank in the side walk.

tion the amount was granted.
following accounts were ordered
J. Storms \$1.00; J. L. Boyes
; Chas. Pollard \$4.00.

treasurer asked for and was granted
rs for \$36.30.
council adjourned.

...asting, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Belfast,
rather than by falling-off on the part of
Glasgow. When steel was first intro-
duced in 1878, the prestige of the
Clyde for ocean liners was at its
height. According to data given by
Mr. David Pollock, the naval architect,
79 of 138 vessels of 4,000 tons and
upwards which were built between
1858 (the Great Eastern's year) and
1884 came from yards between Glas-
gow and Greenock. The superiority of
steel once demonstrated it was at once
made auxiliary to skillful engineering
as a means of maintaining this pre-
stige, and in the Clyde returns the iron
tonnage is not quite insignificant. Bel-
fast and the north-east coast of Eng-
land have shown that they can build of
the best other than heavy iron cargo
boats; but to travelling mankind gen-
erally "Clyde-built" continues to spell
most surely speed and safety in nav-
igation. The Clyde may not again pro-
duce in a year more shipping than all
other British rivers combined, but it
is still less likely that its leadership
will be lost.

Clyde shipbuilding is now carried on
by about forty firms, but more than
half the tonnage comes from six or
eight yards. These firms have each a
special reputation in their trade, one
yard being noted for its huge warships
and liners, another for its huge cargo
craft, a third, for large light pleasure
craft. Beginning a little below the
Customs station at Mavisbank, the
yards extend on the right bank of the
river to Dumbarton, and on the left to
Port Glasgow and Greenock. At Govan
and Patrick we are in the heart of the
industry; on the lower reaches of the
river there are, of course, breaks in
the fusillade of riveting which sounds
so sweetly to the ears of Glasgow
people as the unmistakable token of
"good times." According to weight of
output, Russell's yard at Port Glasgow
is easily first; according to value,
which now-a-days with so much com-
petition in speed is quite a different
thing, the Fairfield and Clydebank
yards dispute precedence. Dennys',
of Dumbarton, are famous for their
pleasure steamers, and Hendersons',
of Meadowside, for their yachts—the
Britannia, the Meteor, and other fa-
mous craft, were built there—although
both yards produce a good number of
fine ocean-going vessels.

THE CLYDE FROM THE RIVER.

All that most people see of Clyde
shipbuilding is seen from the river.
The view of Fairfield or Clydebank
from the deck of a passenger steamer
is impressive enough. Along a front-
age of little less than half a mile there
may be resting upon the stocks in var-
ious stages of construction the frames
of nine or ten first-class cruisers and
liners, with several smaller craft of a
miscellaneous kind. Upon one single
ship alone there will, perhaps, be a
thousand men at work—for now-a-days
a 10,000 tonner is built within twelve
months—their moving figures in com-
parison with the mammoth skeleton of
iron or steel looking like myriads of
tiny marionettes. But of the vast
amount of varied work for the equip-
ment of ships which is going on over
acres of ground behind the "slips,"
there is little more than a suggestion
in the background of enormous sheds
and tall chimneys.

There is one feature at Dumbarton
which is, I believe, unique on the
Clyde, if not in shipbuilding generally.
This is an experimental tank, in which
paraffin driven models of the ships to
be built are tested for their stability,
speed and resistance to the pressure of
water. The tank is three hundred feet
long and twenty-two feet wide, and
contains nine feet of water. It is said
that valuable results in hydrodynamics
have been obtained from these experi-
ments, which are carried on by a

Torpid Liver

Is sometimes responsible for difficult di-
gestion, that is, DYSPEPSIA.

When it is,

What headache, dizziness, constipation,

What fits of despondency,

What fears of imaginary evils, conduce
with the distress after eating, the sourness
of the stomach, the bad taste in the mouth,
and so forth, to make the life of the suf-
ferer scarcely worth living!

Dyspepsia resulted from torpid liver in
the case of Mrs. Jones, 2320 N. 12th St.,
Philadelphia, Pa., who was a great sufferer.

Her statement made in her 77th year is
that she was completely cured of it and all
its attendant aches and pains, as others
have been, by a faithful use of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

That acts on all the digestive organs,
cures dyspepsia, and give permanent vigor
and tone to the whole system.

ENGLISH IN RUSSIA.

A London correspondent says:—"I
learn that, commencing from the 1st
of May, the Russian Government
intends to make special grants to all
military and naval officers who have
made themselves proficient in Eng-
lish. Special grants for a thorough
knowledge of Hindustani have for
some time been made, but there is
added significance in the grants now
proposed in respect to English, as our
language is also to be put into the
curriculum of all State universities
and schools as one of the "preferred"
studies, in distinction from those
which are compulsory.

Prolific Family This.

There has just died in Cumberland
county, Ky., the oldest son of a fa-
mily that, so far as any known records
are concerned, bears the palm for
fecundity. He was Jason Webb, third
child of Miles Webb, the first settler
in the Cumberland district, which is
now almost entirely populated by his
offspring.

Old Miles Webb did not do so
much toward increasing the popula-
tion, having added but six to its num-
ber—three boys and three girls.

Jason, who was eighty-one years
old when he died, saw no fewer than
four hundred and forty-four direct de-
scendants. He began with nineteen
children. From these sprang one hun-
dred and seventy-five grandchildren,
one hundred and fifty great-grand-
children and an even hundred of
great-great-grandchildren all living.

Next in the order of number of de-
scendants comes Jason's younger
brother, Miles, who is still living at
the age of seventy-eight. Miles is still
as full of vitality, apparently, as any
of his descendants, who number more
than four hundred. He was father of
twenty children, two of whom died in
early life. There are one hundred and
sixty-five grandchildren, one hundred
and fifty great-grandchildren and
ninety of the fourth generation—a to-
tal of 423 descendants.

"Aunt Polly," the second child of
the original patriarch, ranks third in
this remarkable family. From her
ten children sprang 110 grandchildren,
who made Aunt Polly great-grand-
mother to forty—a total of 230 de-
scendants.

These three alone are, therefore, re-
sponsible for more than a thousand
inhabitants of Cumberland county.

Another daughter of old Miles,
Aunt Sally, has 208 descendants.
There are thirteen of the first genera-
tion, eighty of the second, sixty-five
of the third and fifty of the fourth.

Aunt Sally is an active old lady of
seventy-five years.

Aunt Letty, the oldest of the chil-
dren, who is now hale and hearty at

...won on Friday; Cornwallis surren-
dered on a Friday; Lincoln was shot on a
Friday; Marat was killed by Charlotte
Corday on the thirteenth; the French
occupied Madrid on the thirteenth;
Napoleon surrendered at Sedan on a
Friday; France declared war against
Prussia on a Friday; China asked Ja-
pan to stop the war on a Friday.
There are dozens of other dates;
events happen on Friday and on the
thirteenth of the month just as well as
on other days.

A lucky customer, while turning
over the contents of a hawk's stock
at the Paris Fair of Old Iron, came
upon two handsome silver boxes,
lined with scarlet plush and contain-
ing a complete set of manicure in-
struments. One of the boxes had the
inscription: "Presented to the Em-
peror of Russia," and the other, "Pre-
sented to H. H. Leo XIII."

Lame for Two Years

It is not necessary for a man to
meet with an accident to become
lame or otherwise physically im-



paired. Friends
of Mr. Samuel
Donaldson,
Pittsburg,
Postmaster at
Dufferin, Ont.,
postoffice, have
wondered for
some time what
could be the
matter with

Mr. S. DONALDSON, him, and when
told that his crippled condition
was due to rheumatism, could
hardly believe it. But such was
the case, however. Mr. Donald-
son was lame with rheumatism for
two years, and during that time
suffered internal pain and ex-
perienced the greatest difficulty in
getting out of a rig. Mr. Don-
aldson used liniments and mix-
tures of all kinds to no purpose.
At last he tried Dr. Hall's Rheu-
matic Cure on the suggestion of a
friend, who had been cured of a
similar complaint, and after tak-
ing one bottle of this wonderful
preparation the pain disappeared,
and now he is as well as ever.

Dr. Hall's Rheumatic Cure is put up in 50
cent bottles, containing ten days' treatment.
For sale by all druggists and dealers in
medicine. The Dr. Hall Medicine Co., King-
ston, Ont.

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MANITOBA AT..... BUFFALO.

(By Martha Craig).

The Hon. J. P. Roblin, Premier of Manitoba, deserves the hearty congratulations of the Manitoba people for having sent such a fine agricultural exhibit to the Pan-American. Although Manitoba has had other exhibits on a smaller scale, this is but the second time that the agricultural productions of this Province have been shown at a large exposition, the first being the world's fair. Premier Roblin being fully aware of the value of object lessons decided to exhibit at Buffalo. The exhibit is in charge of Mr. Robert Nelson, of Elgin, Manitoba, assisted by Mr. Oscar McBean, grain merchant, of Winnipeg, and Mr. J. Umphrey, of Miamia, Manitoba, farmer and implement agent.

The exhibit is prominently displayed in the agricultural building and consists of

GRAINS AND FORAGES.

The grains are displayed in straw, in bags, and in crystal vases. The wheat, which is mostly of the No. 1 hard Manitoba red life, is shown in considerable variety. Barley is also displayed in straw and in bags. Fine specimens of clover, timothy, brome grass, and Kentucky grasses, are in evidence, as well as several varieties of wild vetches, and about twenty-five varieties of native grasses used as forage. The length of the wheat straw varies from 3 to 6 feet, the barley from 3 to 4½ feet. The different kinds of straw are tied up in bunches and artistically arranged.

Visitors are surprised when they learn that Manitoba has a territory of 73,256 square miles, and in this province vast areas of the best agricultural lands in the world are yet unoccupied. This province offers every inducement for the settler. The fuel problem has been solved, as there is an unlimited supply of coal in the Souris district. Indications of coal have also been found in the Pembina Hills. These mines have not yet been developed. The climate of Manitoba is warm in summer, and very cold during part of the winter, but the sun shines, the sky is clear, and the air is dry. Indeed the cold is not felt nearly so much as in damp southern climates. About the end of November winter sets in and generally lasts till the end of March. After this period there are sometimes heavy frosts at night. The seeding begins about the middle of April. As yet no varieties of winter grain have been found suitable but experiments are being tried at the model farm at Brandon. Harvesting begins about the third or fourth week in August.

THE ANNUAL RAINFALL.

in Manitoba is about 17½ inches, nearly thirteen inches of which falls between 1st April and 1st October. The soil of Manitoba is composed of a deep-vegetable mould. Chemical analysis proves that the elements of plant food which exist in the soil of Manitoba are about double those found in the ordinary good soil of Europe.

Wheat is the principal grain crop in Manitoba. We learn from Wm. Saunders, L.L.D., Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, that

Fine Agricultural Exhibit at the Pan-American.

the No. 1 hard wheat grown in this province, and in the Northwest Territories, brings the highest price, and is not excelled by any other wheat in the world. The number of acres of wheat sown in Manitoba in 1899 was 1,629,995, and the total yield was 27,992,230 bushels, an average crop of 38.8 bushels per acre, followed by barley with an average of 182,912 and an average crop of 29.4 bushels per acre. The total yield of potatoes last year was 3,226,395 bushels. There was also a considerable average devoted to rye, peas, roots and flax, the latter being grown principally for seed, but flax manufacture is being introduced.

In Manitoba the stock industry is rapidly increasing in importance; a large number of big cattle are produced for export.

Dairying is making considerable progress, and the yearly export of

BUTTER AND CHEESE

is rapidly increasing. The value of the output of these products for 1899 was \$470,559.

Swine are being raised in large numbers and mixed husbandry is becoming general. Poultry raising has of late received marked attention.

Manitoba is a country "par excellence" for potatoes; they are raised in large quantities. The climate also favors the production of all kinds of vegetables, which are grown in large quantities and of unrivalled quality. Asparagus, peas, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, rhubarb, and many other vegetables are grown in perfection. The season is rather too short for Indian corn, but some of the earliest varieties can be brought to a sufficient degree of maturity for the table. Tomatoes ripen well under glass. Wild fruits grow in abundance; plums, high bush cranberries, and saskatoons are found in great quantities. So are wild gooseberries, black currants, strawberries, raspberries and Buffalo berries. Experiments are being tried on apples and crabs. So far some varieties of Siberian apples have been found to do well.

FREE HOMESTEADS.

of 160 acres can still be obtained in Manitoba by paying an entrance fee to the Government of \$10. It is necessary to live in the homestead six months out of the year and make certain improvements, which are easily within the reach of any able-bodied man.

Judging from the remarks made by visitors to the Manitoba exhibit, there was a general idea in the States that Canada was a cold place and that nothing much would grow there, but seeing is believing, and people must believe now. There can be no doubt that the effects of this exposition will be far reaching and permanent, as the fertility of Manitoba soil is daily demonstrated to thousands of people from all parts of the world.

Mr. Nelson and his assistants deserve to be congratulated on the good taste they have displayed in the arrangement of the exhibits. While much attention has been given and successfully to artistic effect, yet the visitor is impressed with that idea of vastness which must necessarily characterize all Canadian agricultural exhibits.

dreadfully at first, but I came to see the other side of the question."

John talked of this and that, but suddenly he seemed to become aware of his companion's silence. He glanced, at her and in a whimsical tone said:

"Deborah, doesn't the honorable modify the Smith a little?"

"What does a name matter, anyway?" Deborah asked, impatiently, "but here we are at the spring."

"If the name doesn't matter, Deb, perhaps you'll scorn to share it with me now. Will you, dear?" and he bent low to look under Deborah's hat.

"John, there's Ellen Ann staring at us, and with a blush Miss Deborah withdrew her hand, but not until she had returned the pressure of the one which held it."

LONG TOM'S BREAKFAST.

Feeding a Huge Python Against His Will.

The python, huge and formidable as he is, is not of an aggressive disposition. Neither is he amiable. He is a sluggish, sullen, obstinate creature, and is more difficult than dangerous to manage in captivity. The trouble with him is not that he endeavors to kill his keepers, but that, if he objects to his quarters, he makes no fuss at all for anybody but quietly commits suicide by starvation. As he is as valuable as he is repulsive his possessors have good reason for anxiety when he shows signs of homesickness.

The Boston newspapers recently reported the interesting manner in which the ingenious owners of "Long Tom," a big snake on exhibition in that city, endeavored to overcome his fasting proclivities.

Long Tom, a native of Singapore, about ten years of age, four feet in girth, twenty-eight feet in length, and two hundred and fifty pounds in weight, had been for seven months silently manifesting in the way peculiar to his tribe, his distaste for life at the "Hub." Eat he would not; he lay all day long sulkily coiled in the window where he was on show, either sleeping, or staring with small evil yellow eyes at the throng who stared at him.

At length two "snake men" were sent for, and it was decided that the rebel, under their direction, should be fed, willy-nilly.

A LARGE RABBIT.

was killed, skinned; dressed and fastened to the end of a bamboo rod six feet in length and absolutely smooth. Then twenty men and one woman—the professional snake-charmer of the establishment—prepared to administer the meal.

One of the experts seized the python's head, and foot by foot the creature was pulled from its nest of blankets, wriggling violently. Each new length of glistening body was seized as it emerged and was held by an attendant, braced to his utmost strength—for it had been impressed upon every one that the great essential was to hold the huge reptile straight, as any twisting or writhing while the rod was thrust down its throat might result in injury.

The mouth was then forced open, and rabbit and pole were pushed in. A unique dialogue ensued: "It was like playing, 'Button, button.'" "Rabbit, rabbit, who's got the rabbit?"

"Feel the rabbit?" queried the expert.

"Right here," responded the woman snake-charmer.

After a minute's pause: "Where is it now?"

"I've got it," from a policeman farther down the line.

Cautiously, the rod was pushed

ON THE FARM.

THE HOE IN FARMING.

Few who have had experience growing crops will be disposed question the utility of the hoe, ever much they may differ in estimate of its usefulness. U some other implements, the hoe is not limited to any particular purpose; it is able to render services of a varied character, some of these services would appear to be not fully appreciated. some cultivators, it is believed of value, chiefly for the assistance enabled to render in the removal of weeds; but valuable undoubtedly is, for that purpose is equally useful as a means which the soil may be aerated, the moisture conserved. In northern districts, of the colon is specially important to conserve the moisture in the soil as far as possible and there are two methods by which the evaporation from surface may be checked. One is mulch with partly decayed manure, refuse straw, or any other vegetable matter, in the preliminary stage decay, and the other in the maintenance of a loose surface. I fully appreciating the advantage liberal mulchings, frequent hoeing is of even greater importance. A layer of loose soil will effect prevent cracking and materially assist in checking, evaporation, there is no means by which the face can be so readily loosened as the hoe. Much of the time taken up in watering crops in related localities might be more profitably employed in loosening surface soil, and in dry seasons frequent use of the hoe should be regarded as not less essential than seasons when weeds are abundant. The importance of the operative hoeing can hardly be overrated. We enquire why this process is so vital, the practical man will answer that the soil, from being frequently stirred, broken down, and divided rendered more productive, and fine state or condition of the soil so essential to the perfect growth of the plants is constantly maintained. It is, moreover, a process by which various advantageous changes are produced; the weeds that are injurious to the crops are not destroyed, and effectively eradicated but the pulverization thus effect leaves the land in a more open, permeable condition for the reception of heating and moisture and plants by being kept in a clear, free situation become more vigorous and healthy in their growth. The natural tendency of all soils being solidified, a condition opposed to extension of rootlets, the farmer should aim to counteract it as far as possible by frequent hoeings, by horse and hand labour, to care in so doing neither to break the soil by working it when too hard nor to dissipate moisture, by hoeing too deep in drying weather.

HOW TO HANDLE COLTS

Dr. Currier believes in the kitchen garden for young colts, and said he liked to begin the education of the colt when not more than a year old, and says: First catch the colt and hold him by putting one arm in front and one back of him. The vital point of action is the center of the body; fasten him in the middle and he tries to go backward. Fasten him at the rear and he tries to go forward. We should understand that law, which is a part of the natural law, when we try to handle the colt. You can easily hold the colt

Miss Deborah's painful little gasps of consternation. No one noted her

in Manitoba is about 1 1/2 inches, nearly thirteen inches of which falls between 1st April and 1st October. The soil of Manitoba is composed of a deep vegetable mould. Chemical analysis proves that the elements of plant food which exist in the soil of Manitoba are about double those found in the ordinary good soil of Europe.

Wheat is the principal grain crop in Manitoba. We learn from Wm. Saunders, L.L.D., Director of the Dominion Experimental Farm, that

permanent is the fertility of Manitoba soil is daily demonstrated to thousands of people from all parts of the world.

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CHANGING HIS NAME

Deborah Hancock was busily engaged in decorating her birthday cake. She sighed as she placed the last candle, one more than the previous year. How fast those little waxen milestones seemed to multiply!

Several years before, when the whole surface of the cake was so thickly studded that she could find no place for the new taper, Miss Hancock paused to ponder.

Was not 35 a good age at which to lose count?

The temptation was great. But all false pretense was abhorrent to the sturdy Hancock nature. Prevarication even to one's self was not to be tolerated. And what folly could equal in silliness that of attempting to conceal one's age?

The tapers were red, white and blue.

A light tap sounded at the door. Deborah carefully locked her pantry door before admitting her visitor.

"Mother wants to know if you won't go over to the picnic with us to-morrow?"

"Me go to the picnic! Why, Ellen Ann, I ain't been to a picnic for 20 years! Thank your ma, but—"

"Oh, do come, Miss Deb. You know, we're going to celebrate the incorporation of Hilton."

"Come in and think it over."

With a blush and a giggle the girl cast a backward glance over her shoulder. "I can't come in to-night. But you be ready and we will stop for us in the morning."

Miss Deborah followed the girl's glance and smiled as she caught sight of a dark figure lurking in the shadow of the lilacs by the fence.

"Oh, it's Joel," she said.

Ellen Ann giggled.

Perhaps it was the remembrance of her own unfinished romance which made her heart particularly tender toward all lovers. Be that as it may she was the village confidante. Many awkward youths and shy maids blessed her for the kindly way in which she sped their wooing.

The next morning, when Ellen Ann's brother with a flourish brought his hay wagon to a stand before Miss Deborah's door, he found her waiting, lunch basket beside her.

The exercises were opened by a long and fervent prayer by Parson Elihu Griffin. Then Squire Cooper rose, and made some remarks, but detecting signs of restlessness among the younger people, he brought his remarks down to the pith of his address.

"Fellow Townspeople: I have a surprise in store for you. Hearing that this day was to be of special interest to the inhabitants of his birthplace, one of our sons who has made a name for himself in the political world, yet has still retained in his heart a warm regard for his old name, has come down to join in our festivities, and has consented to make a few remarks. Friends, I ask you to join me in welcoming the Hon. John Smith."

The cheering mercifully drowned

Miss Deborah's painful little gasps of consternation. No one noted her pale face. All eyes were upon their illustrious townsman.

The Hon. John Smith did not detain his hearers long. He referred to the fact that they were all more eager to attend to the contents of their well-filled hampers than to any thing he might have to say. He also said that he was anxious to leave the platform and come down among them and seek out and shake hands with his old friends.

Deborah felt that she must go away by herself and recover her lost equanimity. Seizing upon two pails she insisted on going to the spring for water. She started off briskly, but behind the first clump of bushes she cast aside the pails and sat down to give her thoughts full sway.

Miss Deborah smiled as she contemplated the mental pictures of her youthful self. There she stood in her girlish pride her head saucily a-tit, and a mischievous light in her eyes. But the smile was quickly followed by a sigh, as ever faithful memory drew the outline of a tall, awkward country boy who stood beside the maid.

Ah, now the girl's lips parted, and bending her head, Miss Deborah hears the sound of a light laugh. At the sound, the youth frowns, then speaks.

"Dan Quincy is a common feller, and the girl I've kept steady company with shan't dance with him."

Again, the girl laughs, and then in mocking tones replied:

"A common feller is he? Well, his name ain't as common as some I know of, John Smith."

"If yer ashamed of my name now what'll ye be when it's yer own?"

"Who says I'll ever bear any such common name as John Smith? If I was you I'd ask the legislature to help me to a finer name."

"Do you mean that, Deb?"

"Yes, I do."

Thus, Deborah declared her independence. She supposed John would come around that evening and "make up," as he had done so often before, but no, he had gone away from Hilton without a word.

At this point her reverie was broken in upon by the voice Deborah had listened to so long.

"Why, Miss Hancock, what are you doing here all alone?"

"I was going for water," Deborah faltered, pointing to the forgotten pails.

"Down to the old spring? I'll go and help you. I haven't forgotten the way. I believe I remember every incident of my life here. Do you remember the picnic just before I went away?"

Deborah nodded.

"Do you know I've often thought of that day. You see I took your advice and went to the legislature. It took time, but I finally reached there. But I decided that if I could obtain a handle to my name it would answer just as well as if I changed it."

"I'm afraid I was rude," Deborah stammered.

"It was the best rudeness I ever encountered. It made me leave here, otherwise I suppose, I should have lived right along in the groove made by my ancestors. I have always been grateful for your scorn. It hurt

down its throat might result in injury.

The mouth was then forced open, and rabbit and pole were pushed in. A unique dialogue ensued; it was like playing, "Button, button,"—"Rabbit, rabbit, who's got the rabbit?"

"Feel the rabbit?" queried the expert.

"Right here," responded the woman snake-charmer.

After a minute's pause: "Where is it now?"

"I've got it," from a policeman farther down the line.

Cautiously, the rod was pushed farther. The python writhed, and threw a man off his feet.

"Look out for a kink!" cried the woman; and the scaly coil was pulled taut again. Presently, as the slowly advancing lump, marked by a rippling and swelling of the elastic skin, seemed to have progressed far enough, she skillfully seized hold of the body just above it, and maintained a firm grasp while the rod was withdrawn, leaving bunny irrevocably established in the serpentine interior.

LOOKING FOR A UNIFORM.

Woman's Disadvantage in the Matter of Dress.

A certain married woman who "glories in her sex" confesses that there are times when she envies her husband. With a business suit and a dress suit, she says, he is "prepared for any occasion," and to choose such conventional clothing costs him hardly a moment's thought; whereas with every changing season she must completely rearrange her wardrobe, not the gowns alone, but the "gawgaws to match."

The older she grows the woman says, the more heavily does this burden weigh upon her spirit. Although she is not a society woman, she meets many people; it seems a duty to array herself in the manner that the general judgment of her sex approves, and to do this demands time, money and anxious meditation. She admits that she likes to feel well dressed. Yet what a relief it would be, she adds, if, like the sisters belonging to religious orders, women would put on uniforms and make no change except, say, from thick garments to thinner!

At first thought this seems a reasonable proposition. It would be so if applied to the other sex; for man already pays an aesthetic penalty for his efforts to save himself trouble in choosing his clothing. Members of secret societies evade the penalty for an hour or two when they decorate themselves with sashes and swords and feathers; but every other assemblage of men is necessarily a somber and cheerless spectacle. The members of any such gathering are clad so uniformly that one might logically demand they put on uniforms.

Happily woman's instinct prompts her to be more original. Probably the only reason why one particular woman suggests a uniform is that some penurious man has charged that she and her sisters sinfully waste their time and money on dress. But that is not true of many women. For one family broken up by the wife's extravagance a hundred are ruined by the husband's folly. Moreover, the woman who takes pains to show herself at her best does a good deed, since she adds just so much more to the charm of life.

FORGETTING TIME.

I've had to learn so much this year, The schoolboy says, you bet I'm glad vacation time is near So I can just forget.

HOW TO HANDLE COLTS.

Dr. Curryer believes in the kindergarten for young colts, and said: he liked to begin the education of the colt when not more than a year old, and says: First catch the colt, and hold him by putting one arm front and one back of him. The vital point of action is the center of the body; fasten him in the front and he tries to go backward. Fasten him at the rear and he tries to go forward. We should understand the colt, which is a part of the nature of the colt, when we try to go with him. You can easily hold the colt. You place one arm under the neck and the other under the ham. I hold the colt first on one side, I hold the other, then give him a little of sugar. He may not eat it at first, but pass it across his mouth and he will soon learn to like it.

You have now shown the colt your power over him and that you do wish to hurt him. Next give him a lesson in the use of the halter. You put the halter on him and he goes back. To counteract this place a strap around his body in front of his hind legs. Attach a rope to this and run it through the ring in the halter. When he goes back pull him up to you, give him some sugar.

When you are able to handle a colt well with the halter, give some lessons in driving. Let the old horse teach the colts their lesson, and to do this I take a set of old carriage wheels on an axle. To these are clipped two wooden bars, fourteen feet long, about four feet from the ends; the longest extending in front, make the top for the old horse. A crossbar placed just in front of the wheels extending out far enough to hold the colts on either side of the horse. The colts are hitched to the bars placed in front of the horse with ropes arranged at the sides to keep the colts in place. They learn from the old horse what to do and they get used to hearing wheels roll behind them, so they are not afraid when hitched to a wagon.

POTATO SCAB.

Potato scab may be prevented by very simple means. The seed should not be planted in soils where it has been prevalent in former years. Changing to a new field is an excellent preventive. The seed purchased should always be disinfected, the disease is often carried in seed. This is accomplished by sowing in corrosive sublimate or formalin. Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in seven gallons of water and soak the seed in the solution for one and a half hours. It is best to put the potatoes in a gunny sack and let them down into the solution. The corrosive sublimate mixture is exceedingly poisonous, and must be handled with the greatest care. To treat with formalin, or formaldehyde, it is sometimes called, put half pint of the substance, (which is liquid) into 15 gallons of water, soak the seed in the mixture for 24 hours. Take the potatoes out of the solution and let them dry before planting. Cut the seed before sowing. Do not use lime on soil but to scab, as an alkaline condition is favorable to its spread.

PREPARING BUTTER FOR SALE.

Whether sales are made to stores or to regular customers it pays to send butter away in as nice shape possible. Some prefer butter in rolls. A deft and experienced butter maker will readily apportion the shape the necessary amount and the stamp, which should be in design. If the butter maker is experienced, or has no scales, the

ON THE FARM.

THE HOE IN FARMING.

who have had experience in growing crops will be disposed to estimate the utility of the hoe, however much they may differ in their estimate of its usefulness. Unlike other implements, the use of the hoe is not limited to any particular purpose; it is able to render services of a varied character, and of these services would appear to be not fully appreciated. By cultivators, it is believed to be useful, chiefly for the assistance it affords in the representation of weeds; but valuable as it undoubtedly is, for that purpose, it is equally useful as a means by which the soil may be aerated, and moisture conserved. In the arid districts, of the colony, it is especially important to conserve moisture in the soil as far as possible and there are two methods by which the evaporation from the surface may be checked. One is to cover with partly decayed manure, straw, or any other vegetable matter, in the preliminary stages of the crop, and the other in the maintenance of a loose surface. While appreciating the advantages of mulchings, frequent hoeing is of even greater importance. A loose soil will effectually prevent cracking and materially assist in checking evaporation, and is no means by which the surface may be so readily loosened as by the hoe. Much of the time that is spent in watering crops in reticulated localities might be more profitably employed in loosening the soil, and in dry seasons the use of the hoe should be considered as not less essential than in seasons when weeds are abundant. The importance of the operation of hoeing can hardly be overrated. If you inquire why this process is beneficial to the practical man will answer you, he soil, from being frequently broken down, and divided, is made more productive, and that the state or condition of the mould is essential to the perfect growth of plants is constantly maintained. Moreover, a process by which such advantageous changes are effected; the weeds that are inimical to the crops are not only destroyed, and effectively eradicated, but pulverization thus effected, the land in a more open and suitable condition for the reception of water and moisture and the crops by being kept in a clean and healthy condition become more vigorous in their growth. The nat- ural tendency of all soils being to become a condition opposed to the growth of rootlets, the farmer aims to counteract it as much as possible by frequent hoeings, both by hand and labour, taking care in so doing neither to batter the soil by working it when too wet nor to dissipate moisture, by hoeing in dry weather.

butter cutter will be required, which cuts the butter into rolls or brick-shaped blocks, each containing 1 lb, and also affixes a stamp. These cutters can now be procured at dairy supply houses or through the mail order trade.

While the tact of most women will discern what is proper, and so supply dainty and nice wrappings for butter when sending to customers yet I have known some who were careless in this respect and sent a really fine article of their manufacture wrapped in any odds and ends of muslin that came to hand. In these days of cheapness, there is no excuse for any one not being provided with two or three napkins or towels of linen which should be set apart for butter uses alone, and not be made to do duty as a bib for baby, or to wash table ware. If no better can be really afforded rather than depend upon fragments of apparel, save the sacks of muslin dairy salt is sold in, rip apart, hem, wash and iron nicely, and use for wrappings. Paper should never be used for wrapping butter, unless it be the especially prepared parchment.

HOW TO HANDLE COLTS.

Barry believes in the kinder- ness for young colts, and said that he had begun the education of a colt when not more than a day old. He says: First catch the colt. I did him by putting one arm in and one back of him. The point of action is the center body; fasten him in the front, tries to go backward. Fasten the rear and he tries to go forward. We should understand this is a part of the nature of the colt, when we try to govern him we can easily hold the colt if

INSIDE OF CIRCUS LIFE.

PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES OF THE MOVING CITY.

Troubles of the Routine Life — Something About the Table Service.

Few understand or can realize the routine life of circus riders—their troubles on the road, or the trials and tribulations during the performance season in some large city. Whenever they stop there is a parade every day at 9 o'clock, a show at two o'clock and another at eight in the evening. Everyone must go in the parade and sometimes it means a slow ride under the broiling sun over eight or ten miles of streets. The average out-of-the-circus woman would faint and fall from her horse before she had ridden a mile.

As soon as the pageant reaches the show grounds, after having made its tour of the streets, there is a rush for the dressing rooms, for perhaps it is past noon. Parade dresses are doffed, street clothes are donned and then to dinner. The women in the circus live well. They have a cool airy dining tent with well set tables and competent waiters, and the food is of the best. The table service corresponds with that of the average city hotel, where a rate of say, \$3 a day is charged. There are several kinds of meat, three or four kinds of dessert, with coffee, tea or milk. Fruits are added in season and no one ever goes to a country hotel when the dinner tent is up and running, for it is better by far than any of them. Dinner over, there is another

RUSH FOR DRESSING ROOMS.

The crowd is going in and the grand entry is about to begin. All are expected to appear in this pageant, as in the out of door parade, in the morning. This means another entire change of dress to the resplendent costumes worn in the grand entry. That finished there is a scurrying for the trunks and make-up boxes, dresses disappear and tights are donned; every article of the wardrobe must be neat and clean and of the very best, therefore cannot be thrown here and there carelessly. The performance has commenced and there is a continuation of ceaseless hurry that would distract any ordinary woman. Circus women, however, are used to it, and work with the precision that perfect system demands. Some of the women perform

ARE MAKERS OF THIEVES.

THE SWELL CRACKSMEN WHO "PULL THE STRING."

Something About These Gentlemen and How They Conduct Their Business.

The men who make their living as kings of crime, can be counted on the fingers of two hands. More than this, all are known to the police, says a London paper.

The question at once arises: "Why, then, are they not all apprehended and clapped into gaol? If they are known, well, there the matter must end." The answer to such a question is at once at hand. It is not sufficient to know. For instance, you may be convinced in your hearts that someone among your acquaintances is an inveterate liar and cheat. Yet you cannot call him a liar without proof, and if he never gives you direct proof of his misdemeanours you are no nearer convicting him than if you had no suspicions at all. So it is with the swell mobster. He is far too cunning a man to betray himself directly.

A case that will illustrate the truth of this is easily found. Some time ago a daring burglary was committed, the articles stolen being some family heirlooms that could be of no possible marketable value, but the retention of which were of inestimable value to the outraged party.

A reward was offered for the return of the heirlooms, with the result that Scotland Yard was notified that if no questions were asked, and the sum of money paid in cash through the "Yard" itself, the heirlooms would be restored.

Now this message was delivered verbally by a man of evidently no education, about whom nothing was known in the criminal register, who merely stated that he was acting for another person, who was a

STRANGER TO HIMSELF.

It will at once be seen that there could be no possible reason for arresting this man, who was obviously a comparatively innocent catpaw, and who did not even know the name and address, so he declared, of the man whose agent he was.

The money was paid—the necessary agreement having been given that no proceedings would be taken,—by Scotland Yard, to a certain, well-dressed, evidently well-educated man who was at once recognised as a supposed swell mobster, who had before come into prominence in a similar case.

There's an official in Scotland Yard who is one of the few men who could put his hands on this small and select number of "swells," who are to the criminal profession, what diamonds are to paste brilliants.

"Why not arrest them, then?" the cry will be again raised. Let us suppose that one of these men be arrested. He would be placed in the dock as a suspect. The questions that would be asked by the magistrate are as follows: 1. Any previous conviction? Answer, No. 2. Is anything known definitely about him? Answer, No. 3. What is he charged with? Answer: Suspected larceny. 4. Your proofs? Answer: None. Well, it does not take a particularly brilliant man to foresee that an acquittal must come.

It has been stated that thousands of pounds have passed through the hands of Scotland Yard as blackmail extorted by the swell mobsters, who have worked their plans so skilfully as to leave no trace behind them of their handiwork. It has furthermore been put on record that in certain cases, when burglars have been captured, it has been found that they

FABULOUS HOUSE-RENTS.

ENORMOUS AMOUNT PAID IN THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS.

Forty and Fifty Thousand Dollars in Rent For One Year—Other Leases.

There are in Great Britain approximately 7,500,000 houses which have an aggregate annual rental of considerably over £150,000,000, said a West-end real estate agent to a writer in London Tit-Bits. London contains one-tenth of the total and pays nearly one-quarter of the whole rental, from which you can deduce how much higher are rents in London than elsewhere. Another way of getting some idea of the rents Londoners pay is taking the fact that the ratable value of London is upwards of £37,000,000 and remembering that the ratable value of a house is invariably less than the rental.

One can spend a handsome income in London house-rent, and yet not obtain a residence of an exceptional character. Not fifteen thousand people of the entire population of this country earn more than £700 a year. That amount, however, is not an unusually large rent to pay for a fair residence in the Metropolis.

For £700 a year you can get a nice flat in Westminster, but you must not expect the pick of Westminster flats for that rent. From

£30 TO £40 A ROOM.

per annum is quite a usual rent for residences in Westminster, which is not, however, by any means the dearest neighbourhood — Belgravia and Mayfair, being far in advance. As you doubtless know, in the country you can get most desirable residences, with fair gardens and stabling attached, for the rent of one good room in the neighbourhood of the Houses of Parliament.

During the last five years I could have let every house in Berkeley Square three or four times over if I could have got them, and in very many cases my clients would have been willing to pay materially-increased rents.

If you go house-hunting into Park Lane you will be astonished to find how high the rents run. Only seldom are Park Lane residences tenantless, but at no time I believe can you get one of the smallest for less than £1,000 a year. The rent of Dorchester House would be about £10,000. You could not get it for that enormous amount unless you were a most desirable tenant.

Grosvenor Square houses are on the whole larger than Berkeley Square houses. A good house in the former will doubtless let at £5,000 or £6,000. The smallest houses in Grosvenor Square let readily at £1,000. I should say the average rent for houses is about £2,500 a year.

Between £3,000 and £4,000 would be a very moderate rent for any of the big houses in St. James's Square. But as most of the houses there are family residences of very wealthy noblemen it is almost impossible to get any of them at any rent. If the Duke of Norfolk cared to let his St. James's Square house—Norfolk House—he would find plenty of people willing to pay

£8,000 OR EVEN MORE FOR IT.

I once had a client who was prepared to pay £5,000 a year for any house I could get for him in St. James's Square. I did my best to suit so valuable a client I need hardly say, but I could not arrange the matter for him. He went to a house in Carlton House Terrace, where he was lucky enough to rent very nice accommodation at £4,000 although that famous terrace is one of the

HOW TO HANDLE COLTS.

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When you are able to handle the colt well with the halter, give him some lessons in driving. Let the horse teach the colts their first lesson, and to do this I take a pair of carriage wheels on an axle. These are clipped two, wooden wheels fourteen feet long, about two feet from the ends; the longest ends riding in front, make the thills like the old horse. A crossbar is placed just in front of the wheels, and riding out far enough to hitch the colts on either side of the old horse. The colts are hitched to light ropes placed in front of the horse, and the ropes arranged at the sides to the colts in place. They soon learn from the old horse what to do, and they get used to hearing the roll of the wheel behind them, so that they are not afraid when hitched to a team.

POTATO SCAB.

Potato scab may be prevented by simple means. The seed should be planted in soils where scab has been prevalent in former years. Going to a new field is an excellent preventive. The seed purchased should always be disinfected as disease is often carried in the soil. This is accomplished by soaking in corrosive sublimate or formalin. Dissolve one ounce of corrosive sublimate in seven gallons of water and soak the seed in the solution for one and a half hours. It is best to put the potatoes in a gunny sack and let them go into the solution. The corrosive sublimate mixture is exceedingly poisonous, and must be handled with the greatest care. To treat with formalin, or formaldehyde, as sometimes called, put half a pound of the substance, (which is a disinfectant) into 15 gallons of water, and the seed in the mixture for two weeks. Take the potatoes out of the solution and let them dry before using. Cut the seed before soaking. Do not use lime on soil subject to scab, as an alkaline condition is favorable to its spread.

PARING BUTTER FOR SALE.

Other sales are made to stores of regular customers it pays to butter away in as nice shape as possible. Some prefer butter in 1-lb. A deft and experienced butterer will readily apportion and give the necessary amount and affix a stamp, which should be simple and legible. If the butter maker is experienced, or has no scales, then a

the morning. This means another entire change of dress to the resplendent costumes worn in the grand entry. That finished there is a scurrying for the trunks and make-up boxes, dresses disappear and tights are donned; every article of the wardrobe must be neat and clean and of the very best, therefore cannot be thrown here and there carelessly. The performance has commenced and there is a continuation of ceaseless hurry that would distract any ordinary woman. Circus women, however, are used to it, and work with the precision that perfect system demands. Some of the women perform in two or three acts, each necessitating a change of costume, tights and all.

JUST LIKE OTHER WOMEN.

At 4.30 the afternoon show is over and then comes supper, which is really a substantial meal. Now comes an hour and a half of rest. Gathered about in groups in shady corners, the women of the circus come together, bring out their embroidery and fancy work, chat, gossip, and talk of everything except their business, which is rigidly tabooed. Seven o'clock sees them again in the dressing rooms and for the balance of the evening the rush goes on never seeming to end.

At 10.30 o'clock the show is out and the performers go to the sleeping cars, and it is there that the women of the circus are at home. The sleepers are arranged exactly like Pullman cars, with swinging upper berths, and are clean, well ventilated and attractive. As a rule each married couple has another married couple for chums. Their sections usually are opposite, and their natural desire for neatness, from force of habit, if from no other cause enables them to decorate their berth with little articles of fancy work, slippers, cases, a tiny pair of silken curtains at the windows, a little cabinet with a lock upon the door, toilet articles in racks upon the bulkheads, snowy counterpanes—everything, in fact, found in a well appointed sleeping apartment in a house.

A COSTLY VOYAGE.

It appears that the dearest voyage of all the regular passenger steamship lines as regards both mileage and time occupied is the famous Brindisi-Port, Said P. and O. mail service, in which the 930 miles are frequently covered—thanks to the powerful engines of the Isis and Osiris steamers—in forty-eight hours. For this passage the fare is no less than \$60. In point of mileage the run from Port Said to Aden, 1,400 miles, by the same company is more expensive, \$100 being the first-class fare, but then five to six days are occupied in the voyage.

THE MAIN THING.

Ascum—Now that your new house is finished, is it entirely satisfactory? Richman—I believe it is. Ascum—I was told you didn't like it. Richman—I don't, but the architect says he's quite satisfied with it.

SOMETHING WRONG.

Willie—Say, pa, my Sunday school teacher says if I'm good I'll go to heaven. Pa—Well? Willie—You said if I was good I'd go to the circus. Now, I want to know who's lying, you or her?

A shopkeeper named Danger moved across a street and put up his notice:—J. Danger from over the way. Another man who took his premises, put up this notice:—This is the safe shop; no Danger here.

anything known? definitely about him? Answer: No. 3. What is he charged with? Answer: Suspected larceny. 4. Your proofs? Answer: None. Well, it does not take a particularly brilliant man to foresee that an acquittal must come.

It has been stated that thousands of pounds have passed through the hands of Scotland Yard as blackmail extorted by the swell mobsters, who have worked their plans so skillfully as to leave no trace behind them of their handiwork. It has furthermore been put on record that in certain cases, when burglars have been captured, it has been known that these men are only

TOOLS OF THE "SWELLS."

that when they come out of prison it will be to find a reward awaiting them for their "misfortune," in being apprehended.

It will at once be understood that such a system as this has features that make it well-nigh perfect, from the swell mobster's point of view. It must be borne in mind that while anybody can turn a thief, only a very few are possessed of those powers that make them the kings of the profession. Well, indeed, it is that such is the case.

Of course, it sometimes happens, though it must be admitted, only rarely, that the master hand falters, and the "swell" "blows his own gaff." Yet even then, what happens? The man has no record against him. He must, according to the law, be dealt with as a "first offender." And so Scotland Yard can only gnash their teeth, and hope that there may come a time when the artful "swell" may come such a cropper that he will find himself unable to play any more of his nefarious games.

Sometimes, when a "suspect" is believed to have been unusually active in promoting schemes of unabashed larceny he receives a hint from Scotland Yard that he had better remove his objectionable presence, or he will lay himself open to pressure being brought to bear on his case.

Whereupon the wily genius—for such he must unfortunately be styled—metaphorically winks his eye, and goes for a holiday. For he knows, that thanks to the law of England and his own marvellous cunning Scotland Yard can go no further than threats. Yet, at the same time, he is astute enough not to attempt to drive his victims too far.

A TIE IN OPINION.

What did you and Joe fall out about? He thought I ought to be friendly enough to give him that dog; and I thought he ought to be friendly enough to buy it of me.

BURNS REVISED.

O wad some power the giftie gie us, To see ourselves as ithers see us! But would it not be better far, To see ourselves just as we are?

A MONEY SEPARATOR.

Young Milyunne has so much money he doesn't know what to do with it.

Why doesn't he go into politics?

Irate Customer—Look, here, Mosenheimer, when I bought this suit of you, you guaranteed satisfaction. Mosenheimer—Vell, vot's da matter of you? I vos satisfied.

Mike (opening his pay envelope)—Faith, that's the stingiest man I ever worked for. Pat—Phwat's the matter wid ye; didn't ye git as much as ye expected? Mike—Yes, but I was countin' on gittin' more than I expected.

rent. If the Duke of Norfolk cared to let his St. James's Square house—Norfolk House—he would find plenty of people willing to pay

£8,000 OR EVEN MORE FOR IT.

I once had a client who was prepared to pay £5,000 a year for any house I could get for him in St. James's Square. I did my best to suit so valuable a client I need hardly say, but I could not arrange the matter for him. He went to a house in Carlton House Terrace, where he was lucky enough to rent very nice accommodation at £4,000 although that famous terrace is one of the dearest residential quarters in London, and that means in the world.

Now and then pleasant little houses off Bond Street, or the upper parts of places in that fashionable thoroughfare itself, can be picked up cheap at £700 or £800 a year. A short time ago I had the letting of a small house off Bond Street. There were three fair-sized reception rooms, five bedrooms, and the usual kitchen and offices. The rent wanted was £600 a year. The house was on my books less than forty-eight hours before I had found four persons willing to take it, and I had actually let it long before the tenant in occupation had to turn out. Houses so cheap as that let themselves.

Chesterfield Gardens, in Mayfair, is another dear neighbourhood. Two or three years ago Mr. Bradley Martin, the well-known American millionaire decided to make his London residence there. The decision cost him a cool £100,000, as he could not find one house big enough and therefore bought two. Imagine it! A hundred thousand for a single residence for a private family.

Sightseer—Do you ever weary of your duties here? Policeman—Yes, sir, especially when people come round asking foolish questions. Tom—Benedict says he thinks it's nice to be engaged. Mrs. T.—Why he's married! Tom—Of course. That's why he thinks so.

Mrs. Faddy—I suffer dreadfully from noises in the head, doctor. Doctor (who lives next door, irritably)—So do I! You have too many children; and you might get rid of your cackling fowls, and have that howling dog poisoned.

I used ter think, remarked Meandering Mike, that I wasn't popular with dumb animals. Are ye inquired Plodding Pete. Tremendously. I met three dogs today, and every one of them thought I was nice enough to eat.

The work of a carriage wheel never begins until it is tired.

Head of the Firm—That's a pretty ancient-looking office coat you are wearing, Mr. Travers. Travers—Yes, sir. I got this with the last rise in my salary.

He—When a woman says no, she is always ready to be convinced. She—Yes. And when a man says no, he only wants a little persuading to make him say, I don't care if I do.

My wife has been studying geology and the house is so full of stones that I can't find a place to sit down. What will you do about it? I've induced her to take up astronomy. Is that any better? Of course; she can't collect specimens.

Maria Jane, said a fond mother the other morning to her daughter did Daniel Johnson kiss you on the steps last night? No, maffama, he did not. If the fond parent had said lips instead of steps it would have troubled Maria Jane to reply.

THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE.

Why We Should Be Content With Such Things As We Have.

A despatch from Washington says:—Rev. Dr. Talmage preached from the following text: "Be content with such things as ye have."—Hebrews xiii. 5

The first reason that I mention as leading to this spirit advised in the text, is the consideration that the poorest of us have all that is indispensable in life. We make a great ado about our hardships, but how little we talk of our blessings. Health of body, which is given in largest quantity to those who have never been petted and fondled and spoiled of fortune, we take as a matter of course. Rather have this luxury and have it alone, than without it, look out of a palace window upon parks of dogs stalking between fountains and statuary. These people sleep sounder in a straw mattress than fashionable invalids on a couch of ivory and eagle's down. The dinner of herbs tastes better to the appetite sharpened on a woodman's axe or a reaper's scythe than wealthy indigestion experiences seated at a table covered with partridge and venison and pineapple. The grandest luxury God ever gave a man is health. He who trades that off for all the palaces of the earth is infinitely cheated. Bless God today, O man, O woman, that though you may be shut out from the works of a church, and a Bierstadt and a Rubens and a Raphael, you still have free access to a gallery grander than the Louvre or the Luxembourg or the Vatican—the royal gallery of the noonday heavens, the King's gallery of the midnight sky.

Another consideration leading us to a spirit of contentment, is the fact that our happiness is not dependent upon outward circumstances. You see people happy and miserable amid all circumstances. In a family where the last loaf is on the table and the last stick of wood on the fire, you sometimes find a cheerful confidence in God, while in a very fine place you will see and hear discord sounding her war-whoop and hospitality, freezing to death in a cheerless parlor. I believe real happiness oftener looks out of the window of

A HUMBLE HOME

than through the opera glass of the gilded box of a theatre. I find Nero growing on a throne. I find Paul singing in a dungeon. I find King Ahab going to bed at noon, through melancholy, while near by is Naboth contented in the possession of a vineyard. Haman, prime minister of Persia, frets himself almost to death because a poor Jew will not tip his hat, and Abithophel, one of the great lawyers of the Bible times, through fear of dying, hangs himself.

Another reason why we should come to this spirit inculcated in the text is the fact that all the differences of earthly condition are transitory. The houses you build, the lands you culture, the places in which you barter, are soon to go in to other hands. However hard you may have it now, if you are a Christian the scene will soon end. Pain, trial, persecution, never knock at the door of the grave. A coffin made out of pine boards is just as good a resting place as one made out of silver-mounted mahogany or rosewood.

have no idea where they will stop; but hear the birds chant at five o'clock in the morning. "Behold, the fowls of the air, they sow not neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet you heavenly father feedeth them; are ye not much better than they?" Seven thousand people in Christ's time went into the desert. They were the most improvident people I ever heard of.

THEY DESERVED TO STARVE.

They might have taken food enough with them to last them until they got back. Nothing did they take. A lad who had more wit than all of them put together, asked his mother that morning for some loaves of bread and some fishes. They were put into his satchel. He went out into the desert. From this provision, the seven thousand were fed, and the more they eat the larger the loaves grew, until the provision that the boy brought in one satchel was multiplied so he could not have carried the fragments home in six satchels. "Oh," you say, "times have changed, and the day of miracles has gone." I reply that what God did then by miracle, he does now in some other way and by natural laws. "I have been young," said David, "but now am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken nor his seed begging bread." It is high time that you people who are fretting about worldly circumstances and fearing you are coming to want, understood that the oath of the eternal God is involved in the fact that you are to have enough to eat and to wear.

Again: I remark that the religion of Jesus Christ is the grandest influence to make a man contented. Indemnity against all financial and spiritual harm. It calms the spirit, dwindles the earth into insignificance, and swallows up the soul with the thought of heaven. Oh! ye who have been going from place to place expecting to find in change of circumstances something to give solace to the spirit, I commend you this morning to the warm-hearted, earnest, practical, common-sense religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. There is no peace, saith my Lord, for the wicked, and as long as you continue in your sin, you will be miserable. Come to God. Make him your portion and start for heaven and you will be a happy man—you will be a happy woman.

Let us all remember, if we are Christians that we are going, after awhile, whatever be our circumstances now, to come to a glorious vacation. As in summer we put off our garments and go down into the cool sea to bathe, so we will put off these garments of flesh, and we will step into the cool Jordan. We will look around for some place to lay down our weariness, and the trees of the grove will say: "Come and rest under our shadow," and the earth will say: "Hush! while I sing thee a cradle hymn," and while six strong men carry us out to our last resting place, and ashes come to ashes, and dust to dust, we will see two seared feet standing amid the broken sod, and a lacerated brow bending over the open earth, while a voice tender with all affection and mighty with omnipotence will declare: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Comfort, oh, another with these

LABOR IS SUPREME.

New Zealand Government and Workingmen.

Rev. George Glover, of St. Leonard's, England, gives a newspaper reporter a few impressions of his tour abroad.

"In some respects," he said, "the most peculiar place I visited was New Zealand. There the laborer is supreme. So supreme is he that he can have an audience with the Premier, Dick Seddon, at any hour of the night. This when, perhaps, one in a higher station in life would not be able to see the first minister at all. Seddon's government stands merely for the approval of the workingman. Without his popularity among the laboring classes Seddon could not retain power. I know this for a fact and Seddon will cheerfully admit the same thing. So supreme is labor in New Zealand that an employer engaging two men and finding one to suit him, discharges the other, will find perhaps that labor will step in and make him discharge the man whom he finds useful and take on again the employe whom he discharged for unsatisfactory work. A most peculiar condition of affairs certainly exists in New Zealand. This climate, however, is delightful, and the fertility of the soil most extraordinary. Crops can be grown steadily for many years without the aid of manure. Sometimes the wheat goes as high as one hundred and twenty and one hundred and forty bushels to the acre.

"In the Commonwealth of Australia, where everything has started under the most auspicious circumstances, I anticipate, nevertheless, a considerable difficulty in harmonizing the different tariffs. This doubtless will soon become a thing of the past, but for the present I think it presents a problem of considerable magnitude to the politicians. There will never, in my opinion, be free trade between New Zealand and Australia.

"A feature which struck me very forcibly while travelling in the colonies was the enthusiastic loyalty of the colonials. I was in New Zealand when the news arrived of the fall of Pretoria. The excitement was intense. The people held a mass meeting of many thousands of citizens. Loyal speeches were the order of the day, and the greatest of enthusiasm prevailed.

"Continuing my journey, and while passing through California, I came to a place where the wolves actually had the upper hand. In a certain part of Lake county, Cal., the wolves are so large, so fierce and so numerous that it has become impossible to keep sheep. The idea has been quite abandoned, and goats have been substituted. The wolves somehow do not seem so partial to them.

"Returned volunteers from South Africa to Australia assured me that the Canadian soldiers had achieved by far the greatest reputation at the front."

YEAR WITHOUT SUMMER.

1816 WAS A VERY HARD ONE IN ONTARIO.

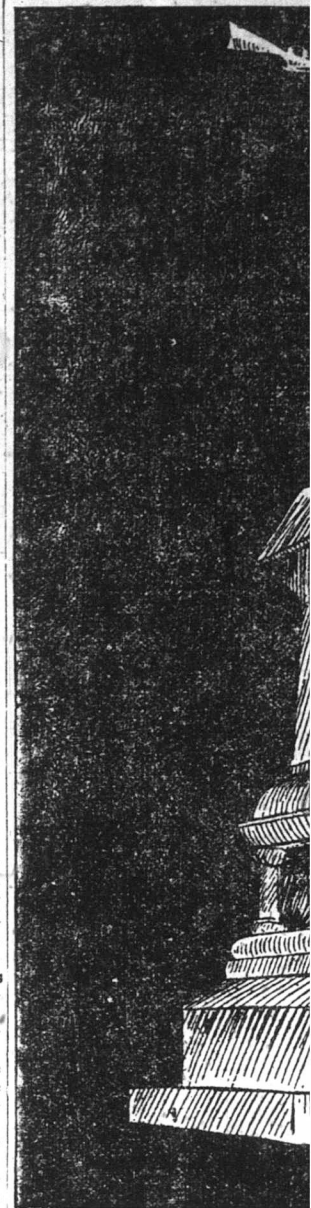
Foot of Snow Fell in the Middle of June—In 1833 the Army Worm Came.

People who felt depressed on account of the spring weather had much less reason to complain than the early settlers of this country.

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NOVA SCOTIA'S

The Memorial Which by the Resid



NOVA SCOTIA'S MEMORIAL TO

Nova Scotians at home, as well as sons and daughters of the race who are away from home manifesting much interest. Nova Scotia Soldiers' Memorial which is to be erected in H to commemorate the heroism Nova Scotians who gave their lives for Queen and Empire, during South-African war.

The design has been prepared by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, of O a well-known Canadian sculptor has also undertaken the completion and erection of the memorial. The corner stone is laid by the Duke of Cornwall York on his coming visit to H and the work is to be completed later than Victoria Day, the 1st of May, 1902.

The total height of the memorial will be 25 feet, of which 10 feet will be of Nova Scotia New Brunswick granite, surmounted by a Nova Scotia soldier in bronze 11 feet high. The sol-

self. Another reason why we should come to this spirit inculcated in the text is the fact that all the differences of earthly condition are transitory. The houses you build, the lands you culture, the places in which you barter, are soon to go into other hands. However hard you may have it now, if you are a Christian the scene will soon end. Pain, trial, persecution, never knock at the door of the grave. A coffin made out of pine boards is just as good a resting place as one made out of silver-mounted mahogany or rosewood. Go down among the resting places of the dead, and you will find that though people there had a great difference of worldly circumstances, now they are all alike unconscious. The warm hand that greeted the senator and the president and the king is still as the hand that hardened on the mechanics' hammer or the manufacturer's wheel. It does not make any difference now, whether there is a plain stone above them from which the traveller pulls aside the weeds to read the name, or a tall shaft springing into the heavens as though to tell their virtues to the skies. In that silent land there are no titles for great men, and there are no rumblings of chariot wheels, and there is never heard there the foot of the dance. The Egyptian guano which is thrown on the field in the East for the enrichment of the soil, is the dust raked out from the sepulchres of the kings and lords and mighty men. O! the chagrin of those mighty men if they had ever known that in the after ages of the world they would have been called Egyptian guano.

Another reason why we should culture this spirit of cheerfulness is the fact that God knows what is best for his creatures. You know what is best for your child. He thinks you are not as liberal with him as you ought to be. He criticises your discipline, but you look over the whole field, and you, loving that child, do what in your deliberate judgment is best for him. Now,

GOD IS THE BEST OF FATHERS. Sometimes his children think that he is hard on them and that he is not as liberal with them as you might be. But children do not know as much as a father. I can tell you why you are not largely affluent, and why you have not been grandly successful. It is because you cannot stand the temptation. If your path had been smooth, you would have depended upon your own sure-footedness, but God roughened that path so you have to take hold of his hand. If the weather had been mild, you would have loitered along the water courses, but at the first howl of the storm you quickened your pace heavenward, and wrapped around you the warm robe of a Saviour's righteousness. Would God that we could understand that our trials are the very best thing for us. If we had an appreciation of that truth, then we would know why it was that John Noyes, the martyr, in the very midst of the flame reached down and picked up one of the faggots that was consuming him and kissed it, and said: "Blessed be God for the time when I was born to this preference." "They who suffer with him in heaven." "Be content then with such things as you have."

Another consideration leading us to the spirit of the text is the assurance that the Lord will provide somehow. Will he who holds the waters in the hollow of his hand allow his children to die of thirst? Will he who owns the cattle on a thousand hills and all the earth's luxuriance of grain and fruit, allow his children to starve? Go out tomorrow morning at five o'clock, into the woods and hear the birds chant. They have had no breakfast, they know not where they will dine, they

down our weariness, and the trees of the grove will say: "Come and rest under our shadow," and the earth will say: "Hush! while I sing thee a cradle hymn," and while six strong men carry us out to our last resting place, and ashes come to ashes, and dust to dust, we will see two scarred feet standing amid the broken sod, and a lacerated brow bending over the open earth, while a voice tender with all affection and mighty with omnipotence will declare: "I am the resurrection and the life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Comfort one another with these words.

ADAPTED TO THE MARKET.

Fruits and Vegetables Must Be "Good Shippers."

Those who raise fruits and vegetables for the market find it to their advantage to develop varieties which will best stand shipment. This does not necessarily mean those which are best in flavor. A tomato, no matter how delicious, that becomes "mushy" under a few hours' shaking in a freight-car is unprofitable, except for local markets. The railroads have made the range of supplies for every region so wide that the first requisite of any perishable articles is that it shall be a "good shipper."

Scientific agriculturists are now bending their energies toward securing by cross-breeding, a combination of delicacy of flavor and of good travelling quality. They have already accomplished much. Every year some new fruit or vegetable enters the general markets, and better varieties of the old are introduced.

In these times not only the palate but the eye must be satisfied. Celery must be white, strawberries must be red, and an apple attractive in color. Any new variety, however excellent, that does not come up to these standards cannot expect a wide market.

Then nature puts "trade-marks" upon certain varieties, and so greatly aids their commercial success. The "navel" is one of several kinds of seedless oranges, but it is so distinctly marked as to have acquired almost a monopoly of the field.

THE KING'S LIBRARIES.

The King is planning several alterations and improvements at Windsor Castle. In the meantime, although the State apartments will remain practically untouched his Majesty has shown considerable interest in the great library, which has indeed, the most complete collection of books which could possibly be found. At Balmoral also there is a very fine library, and just before the Queen's death the books were adorned with a very pretty new book-plate. Its design is lozenge shaped, with red and black edges, and with the word "Balmoral" in black lettering in the centre. Above, the royal cypher, with the crown, completes a simple but very effective device.

DOGGETT'S BADGE.

The race for Doggett's Coat and Badge which takes place for London watermen every 1st of August, from London Bridge to Chelsea, is a memento of the accession of George I. to the throne. Doggett was a native of Dublin; he was an Orangeman and a keen politician. The dress is a gorgeous red, and the plate is engraved with the house of Hanover, and the inscription "Liberty," besides oars and ornamental devices.

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Foot of Snow Fell in the Middle of June—In 1833 the Army Worm Came.

People who felt depressed on account of the spring weather had much less reason to complain than the early settlers of this country.

The Farmer's Sun recently interviewed Benjamin D. Waldbrook, of the township of Trafalgar, in Halton county, who is described as "a man whose memory forms one of the most complete links connecting the Ontario of to-day with the Ontario of pioneer times." "The spring of 1816," he told a representative, "was probably as promising as the outlook to-day. But the brilliant promise of early summer in that season was speedily followed by the blackness of despair. That was the 'summerless year.' Snow commenced falling in the middle of June; by the middle of August it was a foot in depth, and from the first fall in June until the following spring, the earth remained under the covering of the wintry blanket. Absolutely nothing in the way of harvest was gathered, everything in the way of crops rotting in the ground. What did people live on? Meat—meat and fish. There

WERE NO VEGETABLES.

and there was no flour. It was venison and fish to-day, relieved by fish and the flesh taken from slaughtered cattle, for which there was no sustenance all winter through. My father did not come in until the following spring, but when he came the country was still full of stories of the horror of the year-long winter which had just passed away. One of those from whom father heard particulars of this dreadful period was the late Sheriff Konkrite. Mr. Konkrite was nine years old at the time, and he told father that his people lived through the long winter on porcupines, ground hogs, and any other meat they could get. Hay was shipped from Ireland to save the starving cattle about Quebec, and it sold at \$45 per ton. Even next spring when father arrived flour was selling at \$17 per barrel at Quebec, and potatoes were a penny a pound."

But that was not the only bad year that the settlers had cause to remember. "Even in my own boyhood," continued Mr. Waldbrook, "we have had something almost as bad as the 'summerless year.' The army worm swept over the land like a plague of locusts in '33. The pests appeared in countless millions. The roads and fences were covered to the depth of—" and Mr. Waldbrook laid his hand on the table to show the thickness of the covering. "The worms

SWARMED OVER THE TREES."

The speaker went on, "and they were soon as bare in midsummer as they ordinarily are in midwinter. Even at the doors of the houses, unless the broom was kept going constantly, the insects would collect like a swarm of bees. The condition in which the growing grain was left may be imagined. What was left was barely fit for hog feed."

"Early in the thirties there came also a visitation of frogs. The frogs came down with showers, falling from a clear sky. They descended in thousands. I remember as a lad how I jumped when they fell on me. But this was not all. The continual raining, with the blazing sun and decaying frogs gave us a West India climate in this province. The air was poisoned with decaying matter, and then pestilence stalked through the land. Almost every home was visited by the cholera, and the victims were numbered by hundreds."

The design is prepared by Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, of Ottawa, a well-known Canadian sculptor has also undertaken the completion and erection of memorial. The corner stone is laid by the Duke of Cornwall York on his coming visit to H. and the work is to be complete later than Victoria Day, the 24th May, 1902.

The total height of the men will be 25 feet, of which about 10 feet will be of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick granite, surmounted by a Nova Scotia solid bronze 11 feet high. The sold in the act of signalling "E."

RUSSIA BARS ENGLISH COAL.

Most Important Patent for Coking Peat.

Russia is about to try to do out English coal and coke. It is to the importation has reached a figure of about 20,000,000 tons yearly. A large factory has been erected by the Government near Petersburg, and a new patent has been worked there for the coking peat on a large scale. Experiments have already given the most brilliant results, showing very little heat-giving power than is contained in coal.

The peat after treatment one-third the price of coal. It possesses enormous tracts of land and the future of the process is typically assured. The new patent being used on the Nikola railway between St. Petersburg and Moscow. Many of the biggest manufacturers from the interior of Russia come to St. Petersburg at the invitation of the minister of finance to test the patent fuel. Reasons make this peat-coking process of the greatest importance to Russia. Firstly, it will put a stop to deforestation; secondly, it will enable the Ural mountain industry to be developed, and, thirdly, Russian fleet will be entirely independent of England for its coal supply.

OUT HE WENT.

The following is related of a pioneer who was provokingly educated, while in the exercise of his profession, by the ludicrous bids fellow whose sole object seemed to be to make sport for the bidder rather for himself to buy. length, enraged beyond endurance the knight of the hammer, he round the room for a champion to avenge his wrongs fixed his upon a biped of huge dimensions very monarch in strength, and out—

Marlow, what shall I give you put that fellow out?

I'll take five dollars.

Done—done! You shall have it! Assuming the ferocious, known his brows, spreading his nostrils a lion's, and putting on the wolverine over his head and shoulders Marlow strode off to the aggrand, seizing the terrified wretch the collar, said to him in a peremptory tone that was heard all over the room:—

My good friend, you go out me, and I'll give you half the money. Done, done! cried the fellow.

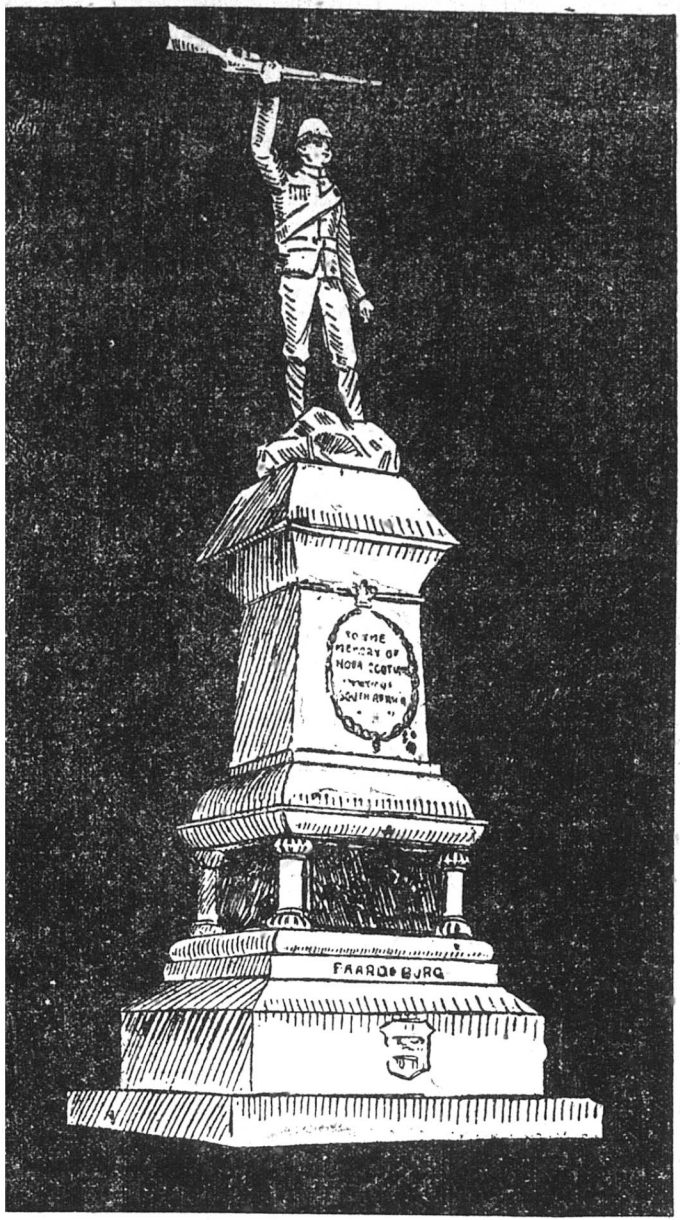
Hurrah, hurrah! shouted the onlookers.

The auctioneer had the good fortune to join in the laugh, and handed over the money.

England exports umbrellas to the value of £610,000 every year,

A SCOTIA'S TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE

Memorial Which Is to Be Erected in Halifax
by the Residents of the Province.



SCOTIA'S MEMORIAL TO HER SONS WHO FELL IN SOUTH AFRICA

Scotians at home, as well as and daughters of the province who are away from home, are esteeming much interest in the Scotia Soldiers' Memorial, which is to be erected in Halifax, to commemorate the heroism of the Scotians who gave their lives for Queen and Empire, during the African war.

The design has been prepared by Hamilton McCarthy, of Ottawa, a known Canadian sculptor, who has undertaken the contract for the completion and erection of the memorial. The corner stone is to be laid by the Duke of Cornwall and on his coming visit to Halifax the work is to be completed not later than Victoria Day, the 24th of 1902.

The total height of the memorial is 25 feet, of which about 14 will be of Nova Scotia, and Brunswick granite, surmounting a Nova Scotia soldier in full uniform. The soldier is

in "Sight." The various bases will be in single pieces, so that they cannot be affected or thrown out of position by frost.

The four columns will be of beautiful New Brunswick red granite; the bronze medallions, enclosed by the four columns, will be most realistic representations of the departure from Halifax, the battle of Paardeberg, and other battles in the war, and can only be fully appreciated when they are cast and on exhibition. On the centre base will be an inscription to the memory of Nova Scotians who fell in South Africa, enclosed in a wreath of laurel, and on either side will be the Canadian, British and Nova Scotia flags entwined, with the Mayflower, maple leaf and coat of arms. On the reverse side will be the names of all Nova Scotians, who gave their lives for their country. It will be a beautiful work of art, one of the finest monuments in Canada, and the admiration of all who see it for all

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON 1, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JULY 7.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. 1, 1 to 11, 3.
Memory Verses, 26, 27—Golden Text,
Gen. 1, 1—Commentary Prepared by
the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

It is very refreshing to turn after so long a time in our studies to the beginning of this heavenly book, God's own beginning of His own book, but how to say just a little of what ought to be said on so large and important a portion in so brief a space is difficult. The Bible begins and ends with a perfect condition of things on earth (Gen. i and ii; Rev. xxi and xxii), no sin, no curse, no sorrow, no suffering, no devil visible. Gen. iii introduces us to the adversary, and Rev. xx tells of his final destiny.

1. A sublime and simple statement of how the world was made. Compare Ps. xxxiii, 6, 9; Jer. xxxii, 17. As to the one by whom God did it all see John i, 1-3; Col. i, 14-16. The word here translated God is a plural word, and we may see here the Trinity. Not only find comfort in the power of our Lord and Saviour, but what you cannot begin with God do not begin at all, whether a book or letter or transaction.

2. Waste and void and darkness (see R. V.) are not suggestive of God, and Isa. xlv, 18, R. V., says that God did not make the earth a waste. The first verse is a dateless verse and tells us of what God did perhaps tens or hundreds of thousands of years ago. The second verse tells us of how things were some 6,000 years ago when God began to bring order and beauty and fruitfulness out of the chaos and darkness. The interval between the first and second verses gives room for all the geological periods which may be desired.

3-5. The words "and God said," used ten times in this chapter, tell us of the word of God by which or by whom all things were made. The Spirit of God is the great worker and the word of God is the great instrument by which God accomplishes all things. So the two phrases, "the Spirit of God moved" and "God said," tell how God does all His work in nature or in grace. As to light coming by the word, see II Cor. iv, 6; Ps. cxix, 130, and on the division between light and darkness see II Cor. vi, 14.

6-8. The second day's work is a firmament or expanse, not something solid, but something thin or rare, dividing waters above from waters below. I am willing to believe that these six days were six ordinary days, as any simple person would suppose from Ex. xx, 11, and that God did on each day just what He says He did. The simplest way of reading Scripture is the best (Math. xi, 25). The practical lessons for the heart and life all through this portion are very simple and helpful. Verse 2 describes the heart and life of every unsaved person, and the first day's work is suggestive of the new birth and the division that at once begins to be made manifest in the life. The second day's work suggests how the life is to be nourished not by waters below, but by waters above, and is illustrated by Jer. ii, 13; John iv, 13, 14; Rev. xxi, 6; xxii, 17.

9-13. On the third day the dry land is made to appear, and He covers it with grass, herbs and trees. The suggestion for the believer is that of a resurrection life and fruitfulness and is set forth in such passages as Col. iii, 1-4; Phil. i, 11; iii, 10; John xv, 1-11. The seed and fruit after his kind whose seed is in itself reminds us that flesh produces only that which is fleshly, and the spiritual can only come by the Spirit. Grapes do not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles (John iii, 6; Math. vii, 16). The association of the third day and resurrection is seen in the stories of Isaac and Jonah and the marriage in Cana (Gen. xxii, 4; Math. xii, 40; John ii, 1), also in Hos. vi, 2.

14-19. On the fourth day the sun, moon and stars are appointed for signs, seasons, days and years, to be lights in the firmament and to rule over the day and night.

SPliced A MAIN ARTERY.

ADOPTED A HEROIC METHOD TO SAVE A LIFE.

Difficult to Tell Where the New Piece Commenced so Perfect Was the Union Made.

Among the marvels of modern surgery is the device of a Russian surgeon, who has repaired the great femoral artery. He spliced to it an artificial length, just as a plumber might solder a piece of leaden pipe to a brass one.

If a vein is cut the blood escapes for a while and after a little the vessel lies flat and collapsed. An artery does not. Its inner coat is so arranged that a series of stiff, fibrous rings surround it and prevent it from collapsing. That is one of the reasons why when an artery is severed blood continues to flow from it.

This was only one of the problems which confronted Dr. Kaintsky when they brought to his hospital in St. Petersburg a very rich farmer and cattle raiser named Ivan Poitinkosh. This man, while driving in a sleigh, had collided with a stump. He was hurled out violently and in falling was impaled upon a broken branch. The jagged piece of wood struck him just below the hip joint and ranged downward for about four inches.

The wound produced was an exceedingly ugly and ragged one. It was directly over and in line with the femoral artery, which supplies the entire leg with blood; but, although this great vessel was entirely laid bare and badly bruised, it fortunately escaped puncture.

The injured man was not taken to the hospital until three days after the accident and it was at once evident to Dr. Kaintsky that only heroic measures would save either life or leg to his patient. It appeared to Dr. Kaintsky that gangrene was threatened. As nearly as the surgeon could estimate he had just three days before an operation became absolutely imperative. He had already determined upon the heroic operation of removing the injured part of the femoral artery and replacing it with an artificial substitute.

NEW SECTION MADE.

Dr. Kaintsky wanted to make a tube six inches long, which should so closely resemble the actual tissue of a human artery that it would be borne without protest by the organism in which it was to be placed. At the end of those three days Dr. Kaintsky, tired, but triumphant, emerged from his laboratory.

Under the best conditions the dissection of the femoral artery is a dangerous piece of work, and here was a case where the vessel was almost concealed by injured tissues. At last the artery was freed and the surgeon showed his wondering assistants that nearly four inches of the vessel was ready to disintegrate. All eyes watched Dr. Kaintsky as he himself placed clamps upon the big artery.

The artery clamp having been fixed, Dr. Kaintsky cut away about four inches of the artery. From the pocket in front of his operating gown Dr. Kaintsky drew a silver a-septic case. This he opened and from it drew a small, hollow, elastic, almost colorless tube, about five inches long. Almost immediately Dr. Kaintsky began to place the artificial artery in position. He drew it between his fingers so as to expel the air, and placed a pair of artery forceps upon one end. Then he slipped one end of the artery into the tube and stitched it into place.

Quickly the same procedure was carried out at the other end, and

design has been prepared by Milton McCarthy, of Ottawa, known Canadian sculptor, who is undertaking the contract for the erection of the monument. The corner stone is to be laid by the Duke of Cornwall and his coming visit to Halifax. The work is to be completed not later than Victoria Day, the 24th of June.

Total height of the memorial is 25 feet, of which about 14 feet will be of Nova Scotia, and the remaining granite, surmounting a Nova Scotia soldier in 11 feet high. The soldier is an act of signalling "Enemy

Paardeberg, and other battles in the war, and can only be fully appreciated when they are cast and on exhibition. On the centre base will be an inscription to the memory of Nova Scotians who fell in South Africa, enclosed in a wreath of laurel, and on either side will be the Canadian, British and Nova Scotia flags entwined, with the Mayflower, maple leaf and coat of arms. On the reverse side will be the names of all Nova Scotians, who gave their lives for their country. It will be a beautiful work of art, one of the finest monuments in Canada, and the admiration of all who see it for all time to come.

life and fruitfulness and is set forth in such passages as Col. iii, 1-4; Phil. i, 11; iii, 10; John xv, 1-11. The seed and fruit after his kind whose seed is in itself reminds us that flesh produces only that which is fleshly, and the spiritual can only come by the Spirit. Grapes do not grow on thorns, nor figs on thistles (John iii, 6; Math. vii, 16). The association of the third day and resurrection is seen in the stories of Isaac and Jonah and the marriage in Cana (Gen. xxii, 4; Math. xii, 40; John ii, 1), also in Hos. vi, 2.

14-19. On the fourth day the sun, moon and stars are appointed for signs, seasons, days and years, to be lights in the firmament and to rule over the day and night. We think of them in connection with seasons, days and years, but are not apt to consider that they are signs, and when attention is called to Jer. xxxi, 35, 36; xxxiii, 20, 21, and that Israel is always a nation before God some people are greatly astonished. The sun turns our attention to the Lord God as our sun and shield and to the time when the righteous shall shine forth as the sun (Ps. lxxxiv, 11; Math. xiii, 43). The moon, which is said to be a ruin of nature and reflects upon us the light of the sun, tells us how we are to let our light shine that God may be glorified, by living in His light and abiding in His love, by seeing Jesus only.

20-23. The fifth day shows us the waters and the air, with abundance of fishes and fowl, and command given them to be fruitful and multiply and fill the waters and multiply in the earth. The fifth day is associated with blessing and abundant multiplication, for here the words are first used, and we cannot but think of Prov. x, 22, R. V., "The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and addeth nothing thereto;" of His blessing which gave Israel a three years' crop in the sixth year and fed abundantly 5,000 men with five loaves.

24-31. On the sixth day cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth are made, and man in the image of God, male and female, to have dominion over all; man made of the dust of the earth, a full grown, perfect man, and woman made of a part of man's body and given to him to be a helpmeet for him; and He called their name Adam (chapters ii and iii, 1, 2). The Spirit tells us by Paul in Eph. v, 30-32, that Adam and Eve are typical of Christ and the church, and the Spirit elsewhere teaches us that as Eve was builded out of Adam by his sleep (Gen. ii, 21, 22, margin), so by virtue of the death and resurrection of Christ, the true Eve, the church is now being builded out of Him, and, when completed, shall be brought to Him, and there shall be a marriage and then the kingdom (Rev. xix, 7; Dan. vii, 27).

ii, 1-3. This portion tells us that on the seventh day God ended and rested from His work and blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. We have the practical teaching in Heb. iv, where we learn that we can only enter into rest when we cease from our own works as God did from His. Thus we may daily enjoy a constant Sabbath while we wait for the rest that remaineth. As to keeping one day in seven wholly for God, I know of no better instruction than Isa. lviii, 13, 14. In this section of Genesis the only name of Deity is God used just 35 times, or 5 by 7, signifying abundant perfection, and when God becomes all in all in us, as He is in this portion, we shall be abundantly perfected.

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Quickly the same procedure was carried out at the other end, and then Dr. Kaintsky removed the clamp which was holding back the blood from the mended artery. The blood rushed through its new channel, pumping out the collapsed tube, and it was actually difficult to tell the artificial artery from the real one.

At the same instant, too, a good healthy pulsation could be felt in the patient's ankle.

EXPENDITURES FOR WAR.

Conflicts of the Nineteenth Century Cost \$20,000,000,000.

A writer estimated the cost of wars of the nineteenth century to nearly reach the enormous sum of \$20,000,000,000. Just how much is a billion? he asks. It is one thousand millions; but that fact is not expressive. There are only 3,155,673,600 seconds in a century. If we take Archbishop Usher's chronology, and consider the world to be 5,904 years old, we find that the nations have spent on war during the nineteenth century at the rate of six dollars a minute since the creation.

The most costly building in the world is the Church of San Pietro in Vaticano, known to us as St. Peter's Rome. It has cost not less than \$70,000,000 since its foundation stone was laid, yet nearly 300 other churches of equal cost could be built out of what the world has spent on wars during the nineteenth century. The costliest building on this continent is the Philadelphia public building, which represents nearly \$30,000,000; yet nearly 700 copies of this great pile could be erected out of the money spent on war during the last hundred years. The world spends upward of \$530,000,000 a year on education. If it spent 37 times as much it would not equal the war expenses of the past century. The population of the world is estimated at 1,500,000,000; the money spent on war between 1801 and 1900 would give to each man, woman and child alive to-day more than \$13 as pocket money.

If a man counted 200 a minute for 10 hours a day, six days a week, he would have counted one million in eight days 3 hours and 20 minutes. At the same rate he would need 8,333 days, 3 hours and 20 minutes, not counting Sundays. To count twenty billions would take 532 years 150 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes.

NOT THE WAY SHE MEANT IT.

A correspondent writes: A brother of mine came to stop with me a few days, and as he is independent, and I the reverse, and had to go out daily to business, my wife found him an awful bore to her during my absence.

Too polite to openly remonstrate on his stay, which was growing into a few weeks, my wife one day threw out a hint which she thought would take effect.

"Don't you think, John, your wife and children will miss you?" No doubt, said he. I was just waiting your invitation; I'll send for them at once.

A BARS ENGLISH COAL.

Important Patent for Cooking Peat.

It is about to try to do with English coal and coke. Hitherto importation has reached the amount of 20,000,000 roubles.

A large factory has been built by the Government near St. Petersburg, and a new patent is to be used there for the coking of peat on a large scale. Experiments already given the most brilliant results, showing very little less saving power than is contained in coal.

Peat after treatment costs less than the price of coal. Russia needs enormous tracts of peat, the future of the process is practically assured. The new patent is used on the Nikola railway, between St. Petersburg and Moscow. One of the biggest manufacturers of the interior of Russia have opened St. Petersburg at the invitation of the minister of finance in order to test the patent fuel. Three reasons make this peat-coking process of the greatest importance to Russia. Firstly, it will put a stop to the exportation of coal; secondly, it will enable the Ural mountain industries to be developed, and, thirdly, the Russian fleet will be entirely independent of England for its coal supply.

HATS OF FAMOUS MEN.

Some of Them Not so Large as Might be Expected.

Not long ago a hat worn by Daniel O'Connell was passed round for inspection at a meeting of the County Kildare Archaeological Society at Naas, says London Tit-Bits. The name of the famous owner was written inside it, in his own handwriting, and it had been made by Christy, the well-known London hatter. The hat was of considerable dimensions, the width inside being 8½ inches and its longest diameter 10 inches. The chairman caused some amusement by putting the hat on his head, which it entirely covered, coming down to his chin.

The late Mr. Gladstone required a hat of the size known as 7½ inches, which was exactly what Lord Macaulay's measurement was. Lord Beaconsfield, however, wore a hat of 7 inches, the size which nicely fits his Majesty King Edward VII.

Charles Dickens, the late Lord Selborne, and Mr. John Bright all wore hats of the same size, 7½; but Thackeray required ½-inch larger. A former Archbishop of York, the well-known Dr. Thomson, needed a hat fully 8 inches in diameter, but his friend, the illustrious Dean Stanley, found a 6½ of sufficient size. Joseph P. Hume, M. P., the great financier, required a hat as large as O'Connell's; but the present German Emperor finds comfort in a 6½ hat.

Present Loubet is the possessor of a notable hat. It is the silk one he wore on the occasion of his visit to the Autell races nearly two years ago, when he was assaulted by Baron Christiani. The latter struck the President's hat with his cane; whereon, according to the Paris Figaro, an American millionaire offered £540 for it. The hat, however, did not change hands.

One of the most extraordinary hats ever made belonged to General Grant and was presented to him on the occasion of his visit to Mexico in the year 1882. It was a Mexican sombrero, and was said to have cost as much as £300.

Scotland's national poet, Robert Burns, required a hat of 7½ size; while Sir Walter Scott's headgear was just ½ smaller. The size taken by the Duke of Cornwall and York is understood to be 6½.

EXPOSURE OF COAL.

If a load of coal is left out of doors, exposed to the weather—say, a month—it loses one-third of its heating quality. If a ton of coal is placed on the ground and left there, and another ton is placed under a shed, the latter loses about 25 per cent. of its heating power, the former about 47 per cent. Hence it is a great saving of coal to have it in a dry place, covered over, and on all sides. The softer the coal the more heating power it loses, because the volatile and valuable constituents undergo slow combustion.

TAXING THE BACHELORS.

Many countries have curious methods of making money to reduce taxation. In Hesse, Germany, a tax has been put upon bachelors, who now have to pay 25 per cent. more in taxes than married men. The result has been that many well-to-do bachelors have emigrated to Prussia.

A SATISFACTORY SCORE.

You never seem to give even a thought to your ancestors. Oh, yes, I do; I often rejoice that, within public recollection, none of them ever got hanged.

OUT HE WENT.

The following is related of an auctioneer who was provokingly annoying in the exercise of his profession, by the ludicrous bids of a man whose sole object seemed to make sport for the buyers, and for himself to buy. At length, enraged beyond endurance, he raised the hammer, looking the room for a champion to his wrongs fixed his eyes on a biped of huge dimension, a monarch in strength, and cried:

"Now, what shall I give you to take at all out?"

"Take five dollars." "—done! You shall have it." "—mining the ferocious, knitting brows, spreading his nostrils like a wolf, and putting on the wolf all in his head and shoulders, old man strode off to the aggressor, seizing the terrified wretch by the collar, said to him in a whisper: "That was heard all over the town."

"—good friend, you go out with me, I'll give you half the money." "—done! cried the fellow.

"Ah, hurrah! shouted the auctioneer, he had the good sense to laugh, and coolly took over the money.

and exports umbrellas to the value of £610,000 every year,



His Clothes Are all Right

He bought them at Boyes'. He also bought his hot weather Shirts, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, Ties and Hats.

Why did he buy from us?

Because he found a large stock to select from, and the prices were right.

J. L. BOYES.



Notes From The Bank

Have no better value than Dafoe's Nonesuch, Family and Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers Flour from the Big Mill. Farmers bring on your wheat and get it exchanged where satisfaction is guaranteed.

Also in the market for the purchase of Wheat and all kinds of grain.

Telephone No. 14.

J. R. DAFOE,

Do You Need a New Set of Harness?

If so, call at my shop on

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1901

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

"Natty Oxford."



Light Flexible
Sole.
Medium High
Heel.

Exact reproduction of this style shoe.

The Famous

Queen.. Quality

Footwear for Women.

Boots \$3.75 Oxfords \$3.00

CALL AT

Wilson & Bro.

KNITTING YARN

Grey and
White.

35c. per pound.

Sheeting Flannel, all-
wool, 36 inches wide, grey
and white, heavy, 45c. yd.

Highest prices for wool.

LONSDALE WOOLEN MILLS.

29-3m

An application of money, they say, will sometimes remove stains from a man's character.

Grinding at Close's Mills in the forenoon of Tuesdays and Saturdays till after new crop is threshed.

See our Hammocks. Pollard's Bookstore.

The Montreal Herald says a Toronto man has married his brother's mother-in-

For anything you need in the way of

"PAINTS"

go to...
DETLOF & WALLACE.
AT THE MEDICAL HALL
They can just suit you in quality & price

CREAMERIES, 50 Cents.

T. H. WALLER.

East End Barber Shop,

Next to Jamieson's Bakery, formerly at the Tichborne House.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Head Agents For

Plymouth Binding Twine. You can depend on lowest prices and highest quality from BOYLE & SON.

Ladies look Younger

Which is the desire of one and all. Take the trouble of visiting Prof. Dorenwend's private show rooms at Paisley House, Napanee, on Thursday July 18th, and see the many beautiful inventions in Styles of Human Hair Coverings, Wigs, Bangs, Switches, etc., and inspect his new patent structure. 29b.

Baseball in Manitoba.

We see by an exchange, The Virden Advance, that they play baseball in Manitoba, and a very good sample of the game they put up. A tournament was held there on June 24 and 25, a purse of \$300 being the prizes. Virden captured first prize winning from Carberry by 12 0, and from the Capitals of Winnipeg, by 18-1.

Anniversary Service.

Last Sunday was flower Sunday in the E. M. church and special services were prepared for the day, also the church was very tastefully decorated. In the morning the children of the Sunday School sang a number of hymns and the effect was very pleasing to the eye as the large number of children assembled in the gallery to sing. In the evening the service was excellent. Mrs. (Capt.) Twining, Mr. Frank Eaton, of New York, and Mr. Drummond, of Toronto, sang solos very excellently. Rev. S. J. Shorey, of Picton, a former pastor, preached at both morning and evening services.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Change of Time.

The following G. T. R. time table went into effect on June 2nd, 1901:

GOING WEST.	
Mail train	2.05 a.m.
Chicago Limited	3.43 "
Brockville local	10.34 "
International Limited	1.05 p.m.
Mail Train	4.28 "
Mixed	8.26 "

GOING EAST.	
Mail train	1.25 a.m.
Flyer	2.18 "
Mail train (noon)	12.22 p.m.
Boston Limited	2.39 "
Brockville Local	6.40 "

Ontario Fruit at the Pan-American.

Mr. Woolverton, who is preparing the work on the fruits of Ontario for the Agricultural Department, reports upon two visits to the Pan-American during this month. Among cold storage apples, Missouri and Illinois are showing fine samples of Ben Davis Willow Twig and Gano, varieties which are especially adapted to these places. New

The Fly Pest.

You can buy a quart can of fly the best sprayer made for 75c. at BOYLE & SON.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP
All the latest conveniences
Everything new and up-to-date
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Prop.

Gentlemen who are Bald
Or have thin hair, should call Dorenwend at Paisley House, Napanee, on Thursday July 18th, and see his devices in Toupees and wigs worth 65,000 heads. Explanation and demonstration free. Private apartment. Don't fail to see his new invention all over the world.

Bronchitic Asthma.

Is now easily cured, not by pouring our destructive drugs into the stomach by inhaling Catarrhoxone. Drug harm than good, but the healing medicated air that Cal supplies to the lungs and bronchi cannot fail to benefit. Catarrhoxone vents those smothering spasms, aches, cures the cough and makes easy. Universally used; doctors mend it; druggists sell it, 25c.

A Good Time.

The Napanee Tennis Club and to the number of about two hundred very successful outing on Wednesday evening. The committee in charge of the Str. Ella Ross for the and after a pleasant sail landed at Foresters' Island. Dancel order for a few hours and then moonlight trip home completed.

A Painful Accident.

On Saturday last as Mr. Jas. T. Deseronto Road, a market garden known in Napanee, was leading across the market square, he became frightened and knocked Thompson down, cutting him about the head. Dr. Demorest d injury and the above gentleman be around again.

Napanee Gun Club.

The following are the scores in weekly shoot held on Friday:-

German	1 1 0 1 1
Rankin	1 0 0 1 0
Hunter	0 0 0 1 1
Vanalstine	0 0 1 0 1
Davey	0 0 1 0 0
Parks	0 0 0 0 0
Robinson	0 0 0 0 0
Douglas	0 0 0 0 0
Bustin	0 0 0 0 0

The Deaf Hear.—No. 865 Health World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New York, contains a description of a reliable Cure for Deafness and Hearing which may be carried out at the home, and which is said to be a cure. This number will be sent any deaf person sending their Editor.

Confirmation Service.

The Right Reverend W. B. M. Lord Bishop of Ontario, visited on Sunday last and administered of Confirmation to thirty candidates and twenty females. The service was well filled at both the morning and evening services. There was a celebration of the Eucharist on Sunday last, at 10.30, celebration of the Eucharist, during which "the lay hands" was administered. A Choral Evensong was sung at 7.30. Bishop was again preacher. The service the Bishop performed the of blessing the Altar Cross. There was made even more impressive singing of the well known hymn "When I survey the Cross." Justice could not be done to the Bishop's sermon without a verbatim report but as it was delivered without manuscript we are unable to report on it in this respect, there

J. R. DAFOE,

Do You Need a New Set of Harness?

If so, call at my shop on the market, next door to Paisley House, where you will find a first-class line of Light and Heavy Draught Harness, Collars, Whips, Oils, Shoe Dressing, Axle Grease, etc.

Levi D. Wagar.

Repairing Done Promptly. 213m

FLIES! FLIES!

We have an Oil that is giving great satisfaction. Only 50c a gallon.

Our Paris Green

in this is pure. Takes less than any other kind.

2140

bottles of our Cough Mixture been sold in the past 10 months. We guarantee it will cure the worst case or money refunded.

J. J. PERRY,

Druggist.

CALL AND SEE US.

We have opened up another Bakery and Confectionery Store two doors east of the Robinson Co., and will be pleased to see you at all times. Just arrived this week:

Fresh Bananas, Lemons, and Oranges.

A full line of Cakes, Confectionery and Canned Goods.

Our Ice Cream Parlors are now open, also Soft Drinks, Cigars, etc.

A. G. Fairbairn.

The moon was at the full on Monday. There were others.

A government detective is looking into the origin of the late fire at Bath.

An Ottawa police court decision, given on Friday, says a rubber stamp signature is not sufficient in law.

Close's Mills will grind on Tuesday and Saturday forenoons till after new crop is threshed. If at home may grind oftener.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held Tuesday July 9th, in the Y. M. C. A. room at 3.30 o'clock.

LUCY ANDERSON, Sec.

A splendid stock of all kinds of rings, newest designs now ready for inspection at prices to satisfy you. F. Chinnack's Jewelry Store.

DEAFNESS. NOISES IN THE HEAD &c. positively cured by HARTLEY'S EAR LOTION. This new remedy goes right to the actual seat of the disease, and has effected such remarkable cures that the greatest hope is held out to all sufferers, no matter how long or long-standing the case may be. **ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE** any ordinary case, and will be sent securely packed and post paid, with full directions and testimonials upon receipt of \$1.00. Order directly from JAMES E. HARTLEY 23, Stockdale Road, South Lambeth, London, ENGLAND.

An application of money, they say, will sometimes remove stains from a man's character.

Grinding at Close's Mills in the forenoon of Tuesdays and Saturdays till after new crop is threshed.

See our Hammocks. Polard's Bookstore.

The Montreal Herald says a Toronto man has married his brother's mother-in-law, but otherwise he is reported to be acting in a rational manner.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Miss Grace Maud Mary Gearing, of Picton, was married to Mr. Warwick Wrinch, of the firm of Phillips & Wrinch, Toronto, on Thursday, June 26.

Our thanks (?) are tendered to the Whig for copying a local from last week's EXPRESS and giving the credit to one of our contemporaries. Friend Pense should provide his exchange editor with spectacles as the above error happens quite frequently.



Proud of Them

LADIES OF TASTE AND SKILL
RIDE THE

Cleveland, Crescent,
Hyslops AND
Massey-Harris

BICYCLES.

AND ARE PROUD OF THEM

From first to last they show their quality. They are built for easy riding and hard service. They are beauties in construction and are equal to the hard knocks any rider desires to submit them to as a test.

They are
Canadian made Wheels

and are positively the strongest and easiest running Bicycle made.

W. J. NORMILE,

Napanee Bicycle Works.

Headquarters for Repairing and Enamelling.

Flyer	2.18
Mail train (noon)	12.22 p.m.
Boston Limited	2.39
Brockville Local	6.40

Ontario Fruit at the Pan-American.

Mr. Woolverton, who is preparing the work on the fruits of Ontario for the Agricultural Department, reports upon two visits to the Pan-American during this month. Among cold storage apples, Missouri and Illinois are showing fine samples of Ben Davis Willow Twig and Gano, varieties which are especially adapted to those places. New York state is showing a great number of varieties of fine apples, but no state or country is showing a finer exhibit of last year's apples than Ontario. Mr. Bunting says he still has 100 cases in reserve, enough to keep up the display until new apples come in. Mr. Vandeman, the judge in Horticulture, compliments Ontario very highly upon the excellent strawberry exhibit now on exhibition, and regards it as a result of appointing fruit men to office. Mr. Bunting is putting up samples of strawberries in formalin in order to preserve them for the rest of the season. Horticultural societies or individuals wishing to make fruit exhibits under their own names, and secure a medal and diploma, should at once correspond with Mr. W. H. Bunting, Canadian Fruit Court, Horticultural Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

For No. 1 grain grinding, flour, feed, hay wood and groceries go to J. H. Fitzpatrick. A large stock of fresh groceries always on hand, and the best 25c tea going.

J. H. FITZPATRICK,
Dafoe & Spencer's old stand.

Napanee Cheese Board.

Board met in the council chamber on Wednesday afternoon. The following factories boarded cheese:

	NO.	WHITE.	COLOR.
Napanee	1	42	38
Camden East	2	..	..
Centerville	3	120	..
Croydon	4	50	..
Phippen No 2	5	60	..
Kingsford	6	54	..
Deseronto	7	125	..
Union	8	50	..
Clairview	9	..	60
Metzler	10	..	..
Odessa	11	..	100
Excelsior	12	..	..
Sillsville	13	..	..
Enterprise	14	..	..
Whitman Creek	15	..	..
Tamworth	16	..	75
Forest Mills	17	100	..
Sheffield	18	75	..
Moscow	19	..	..
Bell Rock	20	..	..
Selby	21	175	..
Phippen No. 1	22	..	..
Palace Road	23	150	..
Petworth	24	..	..
Newburgh	25	125	..
Maribank	26	..	..
Empey	27	60	..
		1216	273

390 white sold at 8c.

Board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 2 p.m.

No. 22 TINNED STEEL

30 Gal. Milk Cans

\$5.00.

T. H. WALLER.

Howard's EMULSION
with Acidulated Glycerin

25c, 50c & 75c per bottle

AT THE MEDICAL HALL

DETLOF & WALLACE,

"The Prescription Druggists."

matins at 10.30, celebration (on 11 a.m., during which "the laying hands" was administered. At Choral Evensong was sung at Bishop was again preacher. During service the Bishop performed the office of blessing the Altar Cross. The was made even more impressive singing of the well known hymn Watts, "When I survey the W Cross." Justice could not be done Bishop's sermon without a verbatim but as it was delivered without manuscript we are unable to sat readers in this respect, there b shorthand reporter present.

Dominion Day Celebration.

The celebration on Monday was as far as the races were concerned although the crowd in attendance as large as usual. The races were contested, although the free-for-all did not fill. Following are the star winners:

2.27 CLASS—PURSE \$150.

Waxford Jr. 2 1
Billy Patterson 1 2
Hebrew 4 5
Jimmy G. 5 3
Pacing Christie 3 4
Time—29½, 29½, 29, 29½, 29½.
1st money, Waxford Jr., E. P. gan, Kingston; 2nd, Billy Patterson, Kingston; 3rd, Hebrew, J. mans, Colborne.

2.50 CLASS—PURSE \$150.

Lord Russell 1
Babeleline 3
Harry J. 4
White Blaize 2
Time—29½, 29½, 30, 30.
1st money, Lord Russell, D Kingston; 2nd, Babeleline, Dr. Kingston; 3rd, Harry J., J. S. Y. Colborne.

RUNNING—½ MILE—PURSE—\$150

The Mantan
Gracie K.
Bridal Tour
Dainty Dave
Goodwin 2nd
Time—51, 51½.
1st money, The Mantan, P. E gerald, Lowell, Mass.; 2nd, Gracie N. Sutherland, Russell; 3rd, Bride R. J. McBride, Toronto.

½ MILE DASH—PURSE \$125.

Venetian
Gracie K.
Miss Bird
Time—1.19½.
1st money, Venetian, H. Piper, T 2nd, Gracie K., R. N. Sutherland, I 3rd, Miss Bird, R. Cooper, Athens.

CASTORI

For Infants and Children

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Defer not till tomorrow to be v To-morrow's sun to thee may rise. —Congru

In the eyes of a wise judge, good reasoning are of more value than nesses.—Cicero.

A mind is not to be changed place or time.—Milton.

Habit is more powerful than m —Rufus.

The soul is such an instrument no sooner is it set in peace with than it becomes an instrument in a living instrument, discoursing only music in its thoughts and c ing melodies of bliss even in its dr When a soul is in this harmoni fires of calamity, no pains of on torment can for a moment break sovereign spell of its joy.—H Bush.

Pest.
an buy a quart can of fly spray and
sprayer made for 75c. at
Boyle & Son's.
RAIL BARBER SHOP.
the latest conveniences,
thing new and up-to-date,
experienced workmen.
me a call.
F. S SCOTT, Proprietor.

men who are Bald
e thin hair, should call on Prof.
end at Paisley House, Napanee, on
ay July 18th, and see his wonderful
in Toupees and wigs worn on over
heads. Explanation and demon-
free. Private apartments at hotel
all to see his new invention, pat-
l over the world. 29b.

Bronchitic Asthma
easily cured, not by pouring nause-
ructive drugs into the stomach, but
ling Catarrhozone. Drugs do more
than good, but the soothing,
medicated air that Catarrhozone
to the lungs and bronchial tubes
fail to benefit. Catarrhozone pre-
cise smothering spasms and head-
res the cough and makes breathing
Universally used; doctors recom-
it; druggist sell it, 25c. and \$1.00.

Time.
Japanee Tennis Club and its friends
umber of about two hundred had a
uccessful outing on Wednesday
The committee in charge char-
e Str. Ella Ross for the occasion-
a pleasant sail landed the passen-
Foresters' Island. Dancing was in
r a few hours and then a pleasant
ht trip home completed the even-

ful Accident.
aturday last as Mr. Jas. Thompson,
to Road, a market gardener well
in Napanee, was leading his horse
the market square, the animal
frightened and knocked Mr.
son down, cutting him severely
e head. Dr. Demorest dressed the
and the above gentleman is able to
nd again.

Gun Club.
ollowing are the scores made at the
shoot held on Friday :—
1.1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1—8
.....1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1—5
.....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—4
ine.....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—3
.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3
.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2
on.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Deaf Hear.—No. 865 of "The
World" of 780, Eighth Avenue, New
contains a description of a Remark-
re for Deafness and Head Noises,
may be carried out at the patient's
and which is said to be a certain
This number will be sent free to
af person sending their address to
tor. 29-1y

nation Service.
ight Reverend W. L. Mills, D.D.,
ishop of Ontario, visited Napanee
ay last and administered the rite
rmation to thirty candidates, ten
nd twenty females. The church
ll filled at both the mid-day and
services. There was as announced
ek, a low celebration at 8 a.m.,
at 10.30, celebration (choral) at
during which "the laying on of
was administered. At 7 p.m.
Evensong was sung at which the
was again preacher. During this
the Bishop performed the ceremony
ing the Altar Cross. The function
ide even more impressive by the
of the well known hymn of Dr.
"When I survey the Wondrous
Justice could not be done to the
a sermon without a verbatim report,
it was delivered without note or
ript we are unable to satisfy our
in this respect, there being no

For Days of Heat.

With all the hot weather yet to come, the Big Store is in perfect readiness to meet your every demand for cool, stylish, comfort-giving needs. Buying here is a pleasure—goods and values are second to none anywhere; you run no risk of getting merchandise of questionable merit, as what we offer you bears the maker's stamp of reliability. Each and every line has been selected with experienced care and judgment, with the result that our stock is more complete and satisfying than ever before. Lots of hot weather comfort for you here. Come in. Increase the value of your Dollars by trading with us.

SEPARATE WASH SKIRTS.

THE fabric White Pique, or White or Navy Duck, as your fancy dictates. The successful skirt must hang well. Ours do. They are cool and "just the thing" to wear with shirt waists. How much? 95c to—well \$4.00. For instance :—
White Pique Skirts, 5 gores, inverted pleats, 95c. White Pique Skirts, 10 gores, ripple skirt, insertion trimmed, \$3.00. White Pique Skirts, 5 gores, tucked flounce, insertion trimmed, \$4.00. White Duck Skirts, 5 gores, inverted pleats, colored strappings, \$2.00 and \$2.25. Navy Duck Skirts, 5 gores, ripple flounce, white trimmings..... **\$2.00**

WHITEWEAR OF QUALITY.

IT hasn't taken the Whitewear department long to win its way into the popular favor of the women of Napanee and country. The strongest point of our Whitewear stock is choice quality and low prices. For savings look at these figures; for fine quality come and see the garments :—
Ladies' Skirts 49c, 69c, 98c, \$1.13, \$1.29, \$1.69, to \$3.50.
Ladies' Gowns 48c, 69c, \$1.19 to \$1.50.
Ladies' Drawers 29c, 48c, 69c, 98c, \$1.13, etc. **\$1.00**
Corset Covers 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c to.....

SHIRT WAIST VALUES.

EACH season the Big Store more firmly establishes its supremacy in Shirt Waist values. The shrewdest buyers come direct to us. None better for the price anywhere than those we offer you now. Stylish making! That's the thing that pleases. Select your Shirt Waist at the Big Store, and your rightly safe and money ahead. These hints :—
Muslin and Print Waists at 49c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 etc.
White Lawn and Muslin Waists at 75c, \$1.00 \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.
Fancy Organd'e Waists at 98c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, to \$2.50. **\$2.00**
Black Satana Waists at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 to.....

QUICK SELLING CHANCES.

THE economy of these prices on summer things you're looking for now should bring you here in a hurry :—
Cool Summer Print Wrappers, in Navy and Cardinal Colors, at \$1 & \$1.25, all sizes. One lot N. C. Corsets, regular price \$1.00, for 50c. Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose at 20c pair. Ladies' Jaunty Sailor Hats 25c, 35c, 45c and 65c.
Ladies' Summer Vests at 5c, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c each.
New Japanese Mattings, 36 inches wide, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 28c and 30c yard.
New Double-Fold Cretannes at 15c, 20c, 25c, 30 and 35c yd.
New All-Over Laces, Cream and White at 50c, 60c, 75c, **\$2.50 yd.**
\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 yard.....

Men's Summer Fixings.

This Men's Furnishings Department is becoming known far and wide as the place to save money on the little necessities for the particular man's wardrobe. We have the furnishings you want at prices you are pleased to pay.

ek, a low celebration at 8 a.m., at 10.30, celebration (choral) at , during which "the laying on of was administered. At 7 p.m. Evensong was sung at which the was again preacher. During this the Bishop performed the ceremony ing the Altar Cross. The function ade even more impressive by the of the well known hymn of Dr. "When I survey the Wondrous Justice could not be done to the 's sermon without a verbatim report, it was delivered without note or ript we are unable to satisfy our in this respect, there being no and reporter present.

ion Day Celebration.
celebration on Monday was a suc- far as the races were concerned, h the crowd in attendance was not as usual. The races were hotly ad, although the free-for-all class fill. Following are the starters and :

2.27 CLASS—PURSE \$150.
d Jr. 2 1 2 1 1
atterson 1 2 3 2 3
..... 4 5 1 5 2
G. 5 3 4 3 4
Christie 3 4 5 4 5
—29½, 29½, 29, 29½, 29½.
oney, Waxford Jr., E. P. Branni-
ngston; 2nd, Billy Patterson, A.
ngston; 3rd, Hebrew, J. S. You-
lborne.

2.50 CLASS—PURSE \$150.
ussell 1 2 1 1
line 3 3 3 2
J. 4 4 2 3
Blaise 2 1 4 dis
—29½, 29½, 30, 30.
oney, Lord Russell, Dr. Bell,
n; 2nd, Babelline, Dr. Abbott,
n; 3rd, Harry J., J. S. Youmans,
e.

3 MILE—PURSE—\$150.
ntan. 1 1
K. 2 2
Four. 3 3
Dave. 4 4
n 2nd. 5 dr
—51, 51½.
oney, The Mantan, P. E. Fitz
Lowell, Mass.; 2nd, Gracie K, R.
erland, Russell; 3rd, Bridal Tour,
Bride, Toronto.

¾ MILE DASH—PURSE \$125.
n 1
K 2
rd 3
—1.19½.
oney, Venetian, H. Piper, Toronto;
acie K., R. N. Sutherland, Russell;
is Bird, R. Cooper, Athens.

ASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ot till to-morrow to be wise;
row's sun to thee may never
se. —Congreve.

eyes of a wise judge, proofs by
ag are of more value than wit—
Cicero.

nd is not to be changed by
r time.—Milton.

is more powerful than nature

soul is such an instrument that
er is it set in peace with itsef
becomes an instrument in tune.
Instrument, discarding hav-
isic in its thoughts and chant-
odies of bliss even in its dreams.
soul is in this harmony, no
calamity, no pains of outward
can for a moment break the
spell of its joy.—Horace

MEN'S SUMMER FIXINGS.

This Men's Furnishings Department is becoming known far and wide as the place to save money on the little necessities for the particular man's wardrobe. We have the furnishings you want at prices you are pleased to pay.

The Big Store, Lahey & Co.

WEIRD PICTURES

Are Those Printed on the Skin by the Flash of Lightning.

Among the mysterious things which lightning sometimes does is the imprinting of pictures upon objects not prepared in any way so as to sensitize them to light. This action of lightning has been observed and commented upon for many centuries and as yet it is a great puzzle which really seems to have no satisfactory solution. Gregory. Nazainzen, the theologian, declares that in 360 A. D. crosses were imprinted, during a severe thunderstorm, upon the bodies and clothing of men working upon the rebuilding of the Temple in Jerusalem. Another well authenticated instance of the kind was at Wells Cathedral, England, in the sixteenth century. In the progress of divine service several severe claps of thunder were heard, which so frightened and bewildered the worshippers that they prostrated themselves on the ground. Intermittent flashes of lightning lit up the cathedral, and though no one was hurt it was found after the storm was over that crosses had been imprinted upon the bodies of all those present.

But the "sign of the Cross" is not the only device which has been imprinted upon persons and objects by lightning. Trees or parts of trees are the most common manifestations of this weird photography, while instances are on record where representations of coins, horseshoes, nails, birds, cows, minerals, words metal combs and chairbacks have been imprinted on the human body. In Can- delaria, Cuba, a young man was struck dead by lightning, and upon his being picked up it was found that a horse-shoe was photographed on the back of his neck. Close to the spot where the man was killed a horseshoe was nailed up over the window of a house, and in some way this supposed to be the cause of the impression found on the dead man.

Some years ago, near Bath, Eng- land, six sheep that were in a field surrounded by woods were struck dead by lightning. When the sheep were skinned it was found that a portion of the surrounding scenery had been photographed on the inside of their skins. The trees and foliage were re- produced beautifully and clearly de- fined. In 1853 a little girl was stand- ing at a window watching the progress of a thunderstorm. A vivid flash of lightning struck the child and im- printed upon her body an exact im- age of a maple tree which was grow- ing just outside the window.

flash of lightning which threw him to Perhaps the most startling experi- ence befell a boy near Manchester, England. In the midst of a rising thunderstorm this boy climbed a tree

to rob a birds nest. There came a flash of lightning which threw him to the ground, and he ran home frightened, though little hurt. Shortly after it was discovered, to the astonishment of the neighborhood, that a perfect image of the tree had been imprinted on the boy's breast. The identical bough which bore the bird's nest and even the startled bird hovering above it were all clearly portrayed by the lightning's flash on the boy's skin.

GEMS

Practice what you preach.—Young
Brevity is the soul of wit.—Shaks-
pere.
Obedience is the bond of rule.—Ten-
nyson.
Remembrance oft may start a tear—
Burns.
Death but entombs the body; life the
soul.—Young.
All is not false which seems at first
a lie.—Southey.
Be thou familiar, but by no means
vulgar.—Shakspeare.
Choose an author as you choose a
friend.—Roscommon.
Often change doth phase a woman's
mind.—Sir T. Wyatt.
Blood only serves to wash ambi-
tion's hands.—Byron.
Ask me no questions and I will tell
you no fibs.—Goldsmith.
Courage from hearts, and not from
numbers, grows.—Dryden.



THE HOT WEATHER

Reminds you that you that you want
a nice pair of light Trousers for summer.
Call in and see our special line, made to
order, at \$4.00.
Also we have a very fine line of Fancy
Vests, made to order, at \$4.00.
No trouble to show goods.
Call and examine.

J. A. Cathro,
Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for
Sunday, July 7th, St. John's, Bath, 11
a.m. and 7:30 p.m.; St. Alban's, Odessa,
3 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services. Holy Communion on 1st and
3rd Sundays of the month at the midday
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF CAMDEN—Sunday next being
the annual visitation of the Bishop of the
Diocese, services will be held as follows:—
St. Luke, Camden East, Morning Prayer,
10 o'clock; Confirmation Sermon and Holy
Communion, 10.45 a.m. St. Anthony,
Yarker, Litany, Confirmation Sermon, 3
p.m. St. John, Newburgh, evening ser-
vice, Confirmation Sermon, 7.30 p.m.

Missouri's Grain Exhibit.
Charles C. Bell of Boonville, Mo.,
who is one of the commissioners for
Missouri to the Pan-American Exposition
of Buffalo, is at work preparing
the agricultural display for the Pan-
American from that state. He is work-
ing to obtain from various sources the
best specimens of grains, grasses and
everything pertaining to such an ex-
hibit, and he expects to obtain from
county fairs in Missouri much mate-
rial for this purpose.

June Weddings

We have catered largely for
this wedding season. Our store
is full of new goods suitable for
wedding gifts.
It will be wise to inspect our
stock before purchasing.

Pearl, Diamond, and Opal
Pendants and Brooches.

**FANCY RINGS IN GREAT
VARIETIES.**

Wedding Rings our Specialty

SOLD BY
F. W. SMITH & BRO.,
NAPANEE JEWELLERY STORE